

## **.44 Range**

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

RM-1

Objective

To provide forage on a sustained yield basis through natural regeneration. Reverse downward deterioration of public grazing lands by improving 1,000,000 acres in poor condition to fair condition, and 400,000 acres in fair condition to good condition within 30 years. Allocate all increases to applicable licensees to change suspended to active preference status.

Rationale

The Bureau is committed by policy (Instruction Memorandum 75-407), and directed by law (The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended and supplemented, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 - Section 102(a)(7)), to manage forage on a sustained yield basis.

According to the Paradise and Denio range URAs, range condition has deteriorated and trend is declining. The URAs reported that of the total public lands classified, 103,588 acres are in good condition, 518,457 acres are in fair condition and 2,833,957 acres are in poor condition. Not all of the public lands were classified. If these deteriorating conditions are allowed to continue, the public lands will not be managed on a sustained yield basis. If public lands are not managed on a sustained yield basis, authorized grazing use will decrease.

The 1977 Nevada Agricultural Statistics published by the U.S. Department of Agricultural and UNR reported a decrease (Page 9) of 15,000 cattle from 1973 to 1978, and a decrease of 2,100 sheep during the same period. These statistics are for Humboldt County. The MFP area encompasses 82 percent of the public lands in Humboldt County.

The Planning Area Analysis (PAA) was completed in August of 1979. This Bureau document reported (page 8) that "A steady trend of declining numbers of licensees, livestock and AUMs is evident in the livestock industry on both a local and regional level. Nevada's cattle count for January 1, 1978 was 570,000 head, down 5 percent from 1977 and 14 percent from the record of 664,000 head in 1974. Sheep numbers also continued their long decline. The January, 1978 sheep count totaled 114,000 head for the state, down from the 1977 total of 133,000 and the record 1,340,000 head of 1920".

The Economic Profile Supplement (EPS) for the District was published in 1974. This document covered Humboldt and Pershing Counties. The EPS reported (page 17) that "BLM permittee dependence on public lands for their total livestock forage supply for the past eight years has been running between 40-50 percent dependency". The EPS also stated (page 17) that this dependence has been steadily decreasing since 1969.

# PLAN CHANGE NO. -

Plan Name Paradise-Denio MFP Area Paradise-Denio

Page 1

Chapter Range Management

Heading RM-1

Component \_\_\_\_\_

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

**CHANGE :** Range Management RM-1 Objective.  
Delete last sentence in the objective which is: Allocate all increases to applicable licences to change suspended to active preference status.

(Describe exact rationale for above change, to include reference material i.e. EA, FMP, IM.)

**REASON :** MFP III states: Range Management 1.1 . . . Sequence of action, #6  
After the fifth year adjustments, continue to monitoring and if adjustments in addition to the fifth year adjustments are required, adjust livestock, wild horses, and wildlife proportionately based on forage availability.  
Since the decision to the controlling factor in the plan, the objective should have been modified to support the decision. For whatever reason, this didn't happen. Deleting the last sentence will bring the objective into conformance with the decision.

☐ Requires Plan Amendment

☒ Conforms with existing Plan

## SIGNATURE AS APPROPRIATE :

Initiator	<u>Gerald L. Nord</u>	Date	<u>6 November 89</u>
Program Leader	<u>Kenneth W. Key</u>	Date	<u>11-6-89</u>
Area Plan/Environ. Coord	<u>Gerald L. Nord</u>	Date	<u>6 November 89</u>
Area Manager	<u>Joett Bellin</u>	Date	<u>11-6-89</u>
District Manager	<u>Ken Winkler</u>	Date	<u>11-6-89</u>

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM-1

Continued

Page 2 - RM-1

Current (1978) dependence for public land forage in Humboldt County is approximately 29 percent.

It is self evident from the above that if livestock are to continue grazing public lands, range condition and trend must improve. Forage from public lands is necessary to ensure continuing economic livestock units.

It is assumed that meeting this objective would be received favorably from the livestock industry, and from those individuals, groups, and institutions that would receive "spin-off" benefits from the action. The major benefits, as viewed by this segment(s), would be stabilization of livestock operations and the possibility to increase livestock use.

There are no conflicts between URA and MFP-1 data.

Paradise-Denio MFP III  
Range Management 1.1

As Currently Written:

Grazing Decision For Livestock  
Wild Horses and Burros and Wildlife

Grazing will be managed in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area with multiple uses fully considered. Emphasis will be placed on implementation of the Rangeland Management Policy through the CRMP process.

This decision establishes the base herbivore grazing levels by grazing allotment.

They are as follows:

Livestock - Active preference 1/ or negotiated adjustments.

Wildlife - Reasonable numbers as established by BLM and the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

Wild Horses and Burros - Existing/current WH&B numbers (as of July 1, 1982) will be used as a starting point for monitoring purposes except where one of the following conditions exist:

- a. Numbers are established by adequate and supportable resource data.
- b. Numbers are established through the CRMP process as documented in CRMP recommendations and agreed to by the District Manager.
- c. Numbers are established by formal signed agreement between affected interests.
- d. Numbers are established through previously developed interim capture/management plans. Plans are still supportable by parties consulted in the original plan. EAs (EARs) were prepared and are still valid.
- e. Numbers are established by court order.

1/ Active preference is defined as: Total grazing preference minus suspended preference. Active preference as used in this planning document is synonymous with authorized grazing use.

The sequence of action will be as follows:

1. Establish priorities for action (categorize each allotment into selective management categories).
2. Negotiate any changes in allotment base grazing levels through CRMP. If there is no agreement, use the base level above as a starting point for the monitoring process.
3. Issue a grazing decision, establish a monitoring plan and studies for grazing and other uses, preferably through Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP). Begin (or continue) monitoring.
4. Develop and implement (as time and funding permit) allotment management plans and activity plans for other uses. All activity plan and acceptable CRMP recommendations will be coordinated. Implementation will include base herbivore grazing level adjustments.
5. At the end of the third and fifth year of grazing following issuance of the grazing decision make necessary use adjustment base upon monitoring results, and other data then available. Adjustments other than numbers may be required separately or in combination with numbers. For example, changes of seasons-of-use, additional water development, seeding or other land treatments may be required. If monitoring reveals that a particular use or practice is causing resource damage, that particular use may be adjusted separately.
6. After the fifth year adjustments, continue monitoring and if adjustments in addition to the fifth year adjustments are required, adjust livestock, wild horses, and wildlife proportionately based on forage availability. (Providing the wildlife reasonable numbers have been obtained; if not, wildlife reasonable numbers will be renegotiated prior to making the adjustments.)
7. A decision changing active preference will not be issued until monitoring, and/or CRMP group recommendations, and/or baseline inventory, or a combination of these has provided sufficient data to support a decision to that effect. This may occur at any time during this process.

Change To:

The decision will remain as originally written.

Rationale:

The 1978 range survey was the source of the production data analyzed in the EIS and was the best information available at the time; however, it is the intent of the Bureau to gather additional rangeland data via monitoring prior to initiating adjustments. Grazing adjustments, if required, will be based upon reliable vegetation monitoring studies. These studies will be obtained from an intensive, coordinated monitoring effort involving all affected interest groups (Coordinated Resource Management and Planning). It is current Bureau policy that grazing preference adjustments, either

upward or downward, following the grazing EIS shall not be based solely on vegetation production surveys, but shall be based on monitoring or a combination of monitoring and range surveys. This does not preclude adjustments by mutual agreements.

The resource area has recently completed a monitoring plan which establishes a strategy for future studies implementation. The allotments in the resource area have been categorized into selective management categories. These have been approved by the State Director. If monitoring shows a need for grazing adjustments and there is sufficient data to support a decision to that effect, a decision will be issued adjusting the uses that are causing the resource damage. Monitoring has been addressed in the FY 83 annual work plan.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

Toiyabe Chapter, Sierra Club, Reno, Nevada.

Grazing Decision For Livestock

Wild Horses and Burros and Wildlife

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This decision establishes the base herbivore grazing levels by grazing allotment.

They are as follows:

Livestock - Active preference 1/ or negotiated adjustments.

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Wild Horses and Burros - Existing/current WH&B numbers (as of July 1, 1982) will be used as a starting point for monitoring purposes except where one of the following conditions exist:

- a. Numbers are established by adequate and supportable resource data.
- b. Numbers are established through the CRMP process as documented in CRMP recommendations and agreed to by the District manager.
- c. Numbers are established by formal signed agreement between affected interests.
- d. Numbers are established through previously developed interim capture/management plans. Plans are still supportable by parties consulted in the original plan. EA's (EAR's) were prepared and are still valid.
- e. Numbers are established by court order.

The sequence of action will be as follows:

1. Establish priorities for action (categorize each allotment into selective management categories.)
2. Negotiate any changes in allotment base grazing levels through CRMP.  
If there is no agreement, use the base level above as a starting point for the monitoring process.
3. Issue a grazing decision, establish a monitoring plan and studies for grazing and other uses, preferably through Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP). Begin (or continue) monitoring.
4. Develop and implement (as time and funding permit) allotment management plans and activity plans for other uses. All activity plan and acceptable CRMP recommendations will be coordinated.  
Implementation will include base herbivore grazing level adjustments.
5. At the end of the third and fifth year of grazing following issuance of the grazing decision make necessary use adjustments based upon monitoring results, and other data then available. Adjustments other than numbers may be required separately or in combination with numbers. For example, changes of seasons of use, additional water

development, seedings or other land treatments may be required.

If monitoring reveals that a particular use or practice is causing resource damage, that particular use may be adjusted separately.

6. After the fifth year adjustments, continue monitoring and if adjustments in addition to the fifth year adjustments are required, adjust livestock, wild horses, and wildlife proportionately based on forage availability. (Providing the wildlife reasonable numbers have been obtained; If not, wildlife reasonable numbers will be renegotiated prior to making the adjustments).
7. A decision changing active preference will not be issued until monitoring, and/or CRMP group recommendations, and/or baseline inventory, or a combination of these has provided sufficient data to support a decision to that effect. This may occur at any time during this process.

1/ Active preference is defined as: Total grazing preference minus suspended preference. Active preference as used in this planning document is synonymous with authorized grazing use.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: RM 1.1

MFP

Determine the initial stocking rate of each allotment from the 1978 range survey and adjust the stocking rate of public lands accordingly. Where downward adjustments are necessary, impose the adjustments over a three year period in increments of 30, 30 and 40 percent. Allocate a total of 105,866 AUMs. Refer to Table RM-1.1 for recommendation of allocation for specific allotments.

Rationale:

The recommendation is technically feasible.

Both the Paradise and Denio URAs indicate that sufficient forage is not available to satisfy the present active preference in all but five of the 78 allotments within the MFP area. Refer to Table .44-2 of both range URAs for a visual display of the impact on individual licensees.

To reach initial proper stocking rate, an overall adjustment of 55 percent is required. It is assumed that without remedial actions, an adjustment of this magnitude would eliminate livestock grazing from 54 of the 78 allotments.

Available forage and consequently, livestock grazing use, has been declining for a number of years. If corrective action is not initiated, livestock forage and use will continue to decline.

Proper stocking rates, in combination with recommendations to follow, will improve present range condition and trend.

Under present policy and law, there are no alternatives.

The social and economic impacts would be significant. The most direct and pronounced impact would, of course, be to the licensee who depends upon the revenue realized from grazing livestock on public land.

A total reduction of 125,045 AUMs of active preference is necessary in order to properly stock the public range. Active preference includes both licensed use and authorized nonuse. In 1978 licensed use was responsible for 193,472 AUMs, consequently the reduction in licensed use needed to stock the public range properly is 89,751 AUMs. The direct revenue loss resulting from a reduction in licensed use, determined on the basis of the decline in livestock receipts from the sale of cow-calf units would be \$5,889,975 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. The indirect impact on the economy of the local communities, derived using a multiplier of 1.61368 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub>, would be a decline in output of \$3,614,560. The total impact from the direct and indirect effects would be a loss of \$9,504,535 to the economy of Humboldt County.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1      Step 3

Continued

Page 2 - RM-1.1

AUMs represent more than just a source of annual revenue, they can also be viewed as a valuable ranch asset that can be bought or sold separately or as a component of the ranch. At the current commercial rate of \$40/AUM <sup>3/</sup> the reduction in asset value stemming from the cutback of 125,045 AUMs of active preference would be \$5,001,800. Computed on an animal unit basis, where animal units are considered a component of the market value of a ranch, and assuming that each animal unit spends an average of 8 months on the public range, the loss in asset value would be \$20,320,300 (125,045 AUMs divided by 8 months = 15,631 animal units; 15,631 x \$1,300/Animal Unit = \$20,320,300). It should be emphasized that the figures derived for revenue, AUMs and AUs are not additive, each figure represents a different method for placing a value on the reduction in the number of AUMs necessary to properly stock the public range.

Support Needs

District Office

1. A soil survey of all public lands
2. Liaison Officer

State Office

1. Public Affairs Officer

1/ A reduction of 89,751 AUMs divided by 8 month average grazing period on public range equals 11,219 animal units. 11,219 AUs x \$525 (Aug. 1979 price received for cow/calf units at the Fallon Livestock Market) equals \$5,889,975.

2/ From: The Economy of Humboldt and Lander Counties: A Working Model For Evaluating Economic Change, Fillo, Rodtke, and Lewis (1977).

3/ Based upon comparative sales and Dick Wheeler's personal assumption.

Table RM-1.1

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Proposed Allocation Of AUMs 1/
1	Washburn	642
2	Cordero	83
3	Ft. McDermitt	1,344
4	Jordan Meadows	4,035
5	U.C.	6,071
6	Crowley	2,694
7	Flat Creek	2,262
8	Pole Creek	2,975
9	Willow Creek	984
10	Double H	1,273
11	Lower Quinn River	187
12	Rebel Creek	904
13	Sod House	190
14	Gallagher Flat	148
15	Upper Lower Quinn	198
16	Antelope	270
17	Buffalo	242
18	Andorno	212
19	Daveytown	2,857
20	Long Canyon	857
21	Chimney Creek	122
22	Paradise Hill	795
23	Abel Creek	971
24	Singus	103
25	Hanson Creek	43
26	Fort Scott	233
27	Granite	157
28	Solid Silver	112
29	Indian Creek	174
30	Mullinix	120
31	Buttermilk	1,230
32	Hot Springs	1,812
33	Bullhead	1,093
34	Spring Creek	356
35	Wm. Stock	2,419
36	Little Owyhee	11,350
37	Eden Valley	1,255
38	Osgood	1,699
39	Iron Point	223
40	Scott Springs	795
41	Golconda Butte	288
42	Sand Pass	1,016
43	Bloody Run	954
44	Asa Moore	38
45	Sugar Loaf	564

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Proposed Allocation Of AUMs 1/
46	Pueblo Mountain	756
47	Wilder Bilk	9,381
48	Kings River	3,052
49	Horse Creek	1,145
50	Little Horse Creek	76
51	Alder Creek	9,693
52	Dyke Hot	757
53	Coyote Hills	955
54	Pine Forest	2,426
55	Deer Creek	295
56	Happy Creek	1,707
57	Paiute Meadows	1,554
58	Jackson Mountain	5,669
59	Desert Valley	201
60	Sand Dunes	2,302
61	Blue Mountain	3,608
62	Humboldt Valley	3,127
63	Crow Creek	39
64	McDermitt Creek	0
68	Zimmerman	1,165
69	Holloway	124
6017	Grassy Basin	104
6016	Sandhills	0
70	Tall Corral	26
71	Jakes Creek	192
72	Quinn River	286
73	Owyhee	284
74	Eleven Mile	242
75	Twenty-Five	257
903	White House	93

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TOTAL AUMs      105,866

1/ The AUM figures (by allotment) includes fenced Federal and Soil Surface Factor AUMs.

MFP II  
Multiple Use Recommendation

Determine the initial stocking rate of each allotment from the 1978 range survey and adjust the stocking rate of public lands accordingly. Where downward adjustments are necessary, impose the adjustments over a three year period in increments of 30, 30 and 40 percent. Allocate a total of 105,866 AUMs. Refer to Table RM-1.1 for recommendation of allocation for specific allotments. With the exception of the available AUMs for wildlife as indicated by the 1978 range survey, allocate all AUMs to livestock.

If the change in privileges is 15% or less, it will be enacted totally instead of a 3 year adjustment period.

Livestock will be excluded from the Owyhee Spring Range and all forage there will be allocated to wildlife and wild horses.

Livestock will be excluded from Onion Valley in the Pine Forest Range for recreation management.

Rationale

The forage resource in the Paradise-Denio Resource Area is over obligated. There is no forage reserved for wild horses and just a token amount for wildlife. The recommendation would bring the numbers of grazing animals in line with the estimated stocking rate to achieve sustained yield of the forage resource.

- a) A 15% change should be initiated the first year as the amount is not significant and is within Bureau policy.
- b) The Owyhee Spring Range is recommended for the Velma Johnston Herd Management Area for the exclusive use of wild horses and wildlife (WH/B 1.2).
- c) The Onion Valley area of the Pine Forest (Little Onion Reservoir, Big Onion Reservoir and Blue Lakes) is a highly used recreational area. This area should be excluded from livestock grazing to enhance the recreational experience. Forage equalling 98 AUMs will be withheld from livestock allocation in this area.

Support

NSO Range Staff  
Field Solicitor  
Public Affairs  
Area Range Conservationists

MFP III  
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

Forage will not be allocated within the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. Future adjustments in grazing use will be based on monitoring as called for in the Bureau's new Rangeland Management Policy.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	-- Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.2

MFP 1

Remove all wild horses and burros from all allotments by 1984. The attached list identifies the allotments by priority for removal. All wild horses must be removed in order to obtain the objective.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

Wild horses and burros have contributed significantly to deterioration of range condition and declining trend. If the wild horse and burro population is allowed to increase, range condition and trend will continue to deteriorate and decline. This will result in further decreases of authorized livestock use.

Wild horses and burros compete directly with livestock for all habitat requirements; the most critical ones being forage and water.

There are no policy or legal constraints. Public Law 92-195 was enacted by Congress in 1971. This act directed the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to protect, manage, and control wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands.

A sentence in the preamble of the act stated that "It is the policy of Congress that wild, free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment, or death; and to accomplish this they are to be considered in the area where presently found, as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands".

The key word in the sentence as regards the recommendation is the word area. The word areas appears in Section 9. Section 9 limited the authority of the Secretaries "to relocate wild free-roaming horses or burros to areas of the public lands where they do not presently exist".

The act is silent on the legal and semantic meaning of the words area and areas. It is assumed this omission was deliberate in order to give management the flexibility needed to carry out the intent of the law.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (1976) defines area as: 2: a part of the earth's surface; region.

UNITED STATES  
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Continued

Page 2 - RM-1.2

On July 25, 1979, Mr. Burton J. Stanley (Regional Field Solicitor), was asked to give his opinion regarding the words "area" and "areas" as used in Public Law 92-195. Mr. Stanley replied that, "The definition of area and designation of an area is a policy and not a legal determination." Mr. Stanley further stated, "The Winnemucca District, or for that matter, the State of Nevada could be considered a wild horse area."

There are no policy or legal constraints.

Wild horse and burro forage requirement (expressed in AUMs) is the same as for livestock. In 1977, wild horses and burros consumed 32,155 AUMs. The yearly recruitment rate for wild horses and burros is 14 percent. At this rate of increase, wild horses and burros consumed 37,524 AUMs in 1979. The 1978 range survey indicated that there are 103,721 AUMs within the MFP area. This means that in 1979 wild horses and burros consumed 36% of the available forage.

Computing forage consumption by the above method, wild horses consume more forage than is available in the Asa Moore, Little Owyhee, Paiute Meadows, and Bullhead Allotments. These four allotments were identified in the Paradise URA (.44A.2.) as being in poor condition and severely declining in trend.

No other alternatives were considered.

Support Needs

1. State Office

- a. Palomino horse crew and facilities
- b. Cooperative agreements on "checkerboard" area.

2. District Office

- a. Liaison Officer
- b. Cooperative agreements on "checkerboard" area.
- c. Engineering support for roads
- d. Archeology support
- e. Safety
- f. Brand inspector
- g. Veterinary

Table RM-1.2.  
Paradise-Denio MFP

Allotment Priority For Removal of Wild Horses and Burros

1. Wilder-Bilk, Happy Creek, Desert Valley, Long Canyon, and Paradise Hill.

The suitability criteria (See URAs) used for the 1978 range survey excluded certain areas from allocation of forage. Wild horses have been identified in the above allotments, and in areas that have been excluded due to suitability factors. In other words, neither wild horses nor livestock should graze specific areas of these allotments.

2. Little Owyhee, Bullhead, Paiute Meadows, and Asa Moore Allotments.

According to the 1978 range survey, wild horses consume more forage than is produced yearly in these allotments.

3. Hot Springs, Eden Valley, Golconda Butte, Bloody Run, Scott Springs, Sand Dunes Allotments, and Sand Pass Allotment.

4. Osgood Mountain, Jackson Mountain, Blue Mountains, Daveytown, and Long Canyon Allotments.

The differences between groups 3 and 4 allotments are total numbers and range condition and trend. Group 3 allotments contain more wild horses, and are in a more deteriorated state than group 4 allotments.

All of the above allotments were identified in the URAs as having deteriorated site conditions and a decline in trend.

Range Management 1.2

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Drop the recommendation, but use the rationale and listed priority areas for support to WHB 1.2 and 1.4.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

UNITED STATES  
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	--- Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.3

MFP 1

Do not authorize domestic horse use in allotments where wild horses occur, or in those allotments identified in the URAs as potential wild horse use areas. This is an interim recommendation until removal of all wild horses.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

It is assumed that if domestic horses are licensed in these allotments, wild horse numbers will increase.

Allotment supervision is ineffective in those allotments containing both domestic and wild horses.

Inventory data becomes almost meaningless if both wild and domestic horses are in the same allotment.

There are no policy or legal constraints.

Wild horses compete directly with domestic horses and livestock for food, water, and other habitat requirements. The disallowance of domestic horse use would help to limit (recruitment, etc.) the wild horse population. This in turn would improve range condition and trend.

No other alternatives were considered.

Support Needs

None.

Table RM-1.3  
Paradise-Denio MFP

Allotments Recommended for Disallowance of Domestic Horse Use

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hot Springs     | 16. Paradise Hill    |
| 2. Bullhead        | 17. Hot Springs Peak |
| 3. Little Owyhee   | 18. Scott Springs    |
| 4. Osgood Mountain | 19. Tall Corral      |
| 5. Golconda Butte  | 20. Alder Creek      |
| 6. Sand Pass       | 21. Deer Creek       |
| 7. Sand Dunes      | 22. Jackson Mountain |
| 8. Bloody Run      | 23. Pine Forest      |
| 9. Humboldt Valley | 24. Dyke Hot         |
| 10. Wilder-Bilk    | 25. Desert Valley    |
| 11. Happy Creek    | 26. Spring Creek     |
| 12. Paiute Meadows | 27. William Stock    |
| 13. Blue Mountain  | 28. Buttermilk       |
| 14. Eden Valley    | 29. Gallagher Flat   |
| 15. Daveytown      |                      |

MFP 11

Multiple Use Recommendation

Do not license domestic horses in the Owyhee or adjacent allotments.

Do not license domestic horses in allotments or those that adjoin allotments which contain wild horses. This will be an interim management action until wild horses are captured and removed according to management plans.

Rationale

Management of wild horses would be facilitated by not allowing domestic horse use in allotments or adjoining allotments that have wild horses present. Wild horses compete directly with domestic horses and livestock for food, water and other habitat requirements. The disallowance of domestic horse use would help to limit (recruitment) the wild horse population.

Support

Range - licensing

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

License domestic horses and burros only in those areas where such domestic animals would not be expected to mix with populations of wild horses and/or burros.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.4

AFP | Revise all grazing management systems as needed. Refer to attached list.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation, "grazing management systems" refer to all AMPs within the MFP area.

All the grazing management systems do not meet present policy or Manual (4112) quality standards.

The Paradise and Denio URAs identified many problems associated with all the systems. The major problems identified were over-obligation, pastures of unequal carrying capacity, site deterioration caused by over-use, trespass, uneven distribution of livestock, inadequate project maintenance, and lack of supervision.

There are no policy or legal constraints.

If the deficiencies are corrected, the result will be proper livestock use. If proper livestock use is obtained, range condition and trend will improve. Improved range condition and trend will result in an increase in the quality and quantity of desirable livestock forage.

The social and economic effects would be proportional to any increase in livestock use.

Support Needs

District Office

1. Soil survey on all allotments.
2. Archeology
3. Engineering support for preliminary layout and design, feasibility analysis, road maintenance, project installation, rehabilitation efforts, and contract preparation.

State Office

1. Review
2. Technical Support.

Table RM-1.4  
Paradise-Denio MFP

Grazing Management Systems (AMPs) To Be Revised

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Spring Creek     | 23. Indian Creek     |
| 2. Flat Creek       | 24. Fort Scott       |
| 3. Willow Creek     | 25. Hot Springs Peak |
| 4. Chimney Creek    | 26. Desert Valley    |
| 5. Antelope         | 27. Coyote Hills     |
| 6. Andorno          | 28. Kings River      |
| 7. Buffalo          | 29. Wilder-Bilk      |
| 8. Long Canyon      | 30. Paradise Hill    |
| 9. Jordan Meadows   | 31. Buttermilk       |
| 10. William Stock   | 32. Granite          |
| 11. Crowley Creek   | 33. Alder Creek      |
| 12. Pole Creek      |                      |
| 13. Sugarloaf       |                      |
| 14. Washburn        |                      |
| 15. Little Owyhee   |                      |
| 16. Abel Creek      |                      |
| 17. Singus          |                      |
| 18. Rebel Creek     |                      |
| 19. U.C.            |                      |
| 20. Solid Silver    |                      |
| 21. Pueblo Mountain |                      |
| 22. Hansen Creek    |                      |

MFP 11

Multiple Use Recommendation

Review and revise all grazing management systems to correspond to Bureau policy and Bureau manual quality standards and this MFP (RM 1.5 and others).

Rationale

Current Allotment Management Plans do not meet Bureau manual quality standards or Bureau policy. Problems with most of the Resource Area's AMP stem from pastures of unequal stocking rates, inadequate project maintenance and lack of range supervision and studies.

Support

Soil Inventory

Operations

Condition & Trend Studies

Multiple Resource Discipline Team to prepare grazing systems

MFP 111

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Review and update the following grazing management systems and include considerations and objectives for wild horses and burros, watershed, wildlife, and other resources in their development. AMPs will be reviewed and revised through the CRMP process or reviewed by the CRMP group following revision.

Grazing Management Systems (AMPs) To Be Reviewed For Revision Needs

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Spring Creek   | 18. Rebel Creek      |
| 2. Flat Creek     | 19. U.C.             |
| 3. Willow Creek   | 20. Solid Silver     |
| 4. Chimney Creek  | 21. Pueblo Mountain  |
| 5. Antelope       | 22. Hansen Creek     |
| 6. Andorno        | 23. Indian Creek     |
| 7. Buffalo        | 24. Fort Scott       |
| 8. Long Canyon    | 25. Hot Springs Peak |
| 9. Jordan Meadows | 26. Desert Valley    |
| 10. William Stock | 27. Coyote Hills     |
| 11. Crowley Creek | 28. Kings River      |
| 12. Pole Creek    | 29. Wilder Bilk      |
| 13. Sugarloaf     | 30. Paradise Hill    |
| 14. Washburn      | 31. Buttermilk       |
| 15. Little Owyhee | 32. Granite          |
| 16. Abel Creek    | 33. Alder Creek      |
| 17. Singus Creek  |                      |

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management  
Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.5

MFP 1

Establish periods of use for each allotment and base management on the physiological requirements of key species in accordance with attached list. Utilization of key species should not exceed the Proper Use Factor as established for the 1978 range survey.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

Past grazing use has been authorized during the critical growing period of the desirable forage species; primarily perennial grass species. This type of grazing use has continued for years and is one of the primary reasons for the present poor condition of grazing lands. Continued utilization of key forage plants during the early growing stages does not allow these plants to store food reserves, reproduce and gain vigor.

There is extensive research on the subjects of the physiological requirements of plants and the degree of utilization that is acceptable on key forage plants. These studies have shown that the most critical time for grazing plants is during the early growth stages of plants. Postemergent growth depletes food reserves stored from the previous growing season. Repeated utilization requires additional food reserves. If this is allowed to continue, a point is reached where the plant simply dies. The MFP area contains vast acreages with only remnants of perennial forage plants. In most cases, these remnants are grasses and are protected by shrubs, rocks, slopes, or other physical barriers.

After proper periods of use are implemented, the more desirable forage species will be able to establish adequate food reserves, improve vigor, and reproduce. Season-of-use can be modified upon implementation of a sound Allotment Management Plan.

There is considerable research available concerning the degree of utilization that can be made of key forage species before the use becomes detrimental. It is generally accepted that utilization in excess of 50 percent by weight of perennial grass species is harmful to the plant. The philosophy of "take half and leave half" has been around for a number of years. This concept is still valid for most grass species. The Proper Use Factors established for the 1978 range survey in every case did not exceed 50 percent. A utilization degree of 50 percent or less would help to insure that the plant can perpetuate itself. The degree of utilization can be modified upon implementation of a sound AMP.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 --	Step 3

Continued

Page 2 - RM-1.5

There are no policy and legal constraints. The Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 4120.2-1) states in part, that "the authorized officer shall specify - the period(s)-of-use, and the amount of use, in animal unit months, that can be made in every grazing permit or lease."

The establishment of proper periods-of-use and utilization are two ways to improve range condition and trend.

Until intensive grazing management systems are implemented, there are no alternatives. For those implemented, the periods-of-use and degree of utilization may vary, as long as the growth requirements of key plants receive adequate consideration.

The social and economic impact of this recommendation could be severe, especially for those licensees who do not have an operating AMP. Implementation of proper period-of-use would result in those operators being off the public lands for 3 to 4 months during the growing season. Utilization of key forage plants of 50 percent or less would result in less total use than is now customary.

Support Needs

District Office

1. Continue phenology study.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management 1.5
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Table RM-1.5

Recommended Periods of Use

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
62	Humboldt Valley	6/1 to 1/31	
55	Deer Creek	12/1 to 3/31, 7/1 to 11/30	
56	Happy Creek	12/1 to 3/31, 7/1 to 11/30	
61	Blue Mountain	8/16 to 2/28	
60	Sand Dunes	8/16 to 3/31	
47	Wilder Bilk	Bog Hot Area to Winter Quinn River Cr. to Winter Areas above 6,000 elev. 7/1 to 9/15	Spring Fall
50	Little Horse Creek	6/1 to 9/30	
49	Horse Creek	6/1 to 9/30	
51	Alder Creek	Bog Hot Past. to Winter-Spring Big Cr. Past. to Winter-Spring Idaho Canyon Past. 11/15 to 4/15 Gridley Past. 11/15 to 4/15 Summer: McGee Mtn., Onion, Ashdown, Knott Creek, Big Creek, and Stone Cabin Pastures	Spring Fall
52	Dyke Hot	Foothills up to 6,000', 4/1 to 6/30 Above 6,000' 7/1 to 9/15	Spring Fall
53	Coyote Hills	Shadscale-Greasewood 12/1 to 3/31 Shadscale-Greasewood 12/1 to 3/31 Foothills up to 6,000' elev. 4/1 to 6/30 Above 6,000' elev. 8/1 to 8/31 Crested wheatgrass 3/1 to 5/31, 8/16 to 11/15	
48	Kings River	Shadscale-Greasewood 12/1 to 3/31 Spring (up to 6,000') 4/1 to 6/30 Summer (above 6,000') 7/1 to 9/15	Spring Fall
46	Pueblo Mtn.	Summer: Pueblo Mtn, Denio Basin & Albertson Basin pastures Spring-Fall: for other pastures	
54	Pine Forest	Shadscale-Greasewood Winter Up to 6000' elev. 4/1 to 6/30 Above 6000' elev. 7/1 to 9/15	Spring Fall
57	Paiute Meadows	Shadscale-Greasewood Winter Up to 6000' elev. 4/1 to 6/30 Above 6000' elev. 7/1 to 9/15	Spring Fall
63	Crow Creek	7/1 to 9/15	
69	Sandhills-Holloway Mountain	7/1 to 9/15	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 2

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
58	Jackson Mountain	Shadscale-Greasewood 12/1 to 2/28 Foothills up to 6000' elev. 3/31 to 5/31	
59	Desert Valley	Above 6000' elev. 6/1 to 7/31 Shadscale-Greasewood 12/1 to 2/28 Foothills up to 6000' elev. 3/31 to 5/31 Above 6000' elev. 6/1 to 7/31	
42	Sand Pass	7/15 to 12/31	
43	Bloody Run	7/1 to 10/31 Below 4800' elevation on west side of Bloody Run Mtns. 11/16 to 2/28	
44	Asa Moore	7/15 to 10/31	
22	<u>Paradise Hill</u>		
	Trapp Butte Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Winter Range	11/16 to 2/28	
	Miller Field	10/16 to 12/31	
	Rocky Canyon	7/15 to 10/31	
	Paradise Hill	7/15 to 10/31	
	Triangle	4/1 to 6/15	
	Spanish Joe Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
20	<u>Long Canyon</u>		
	Sandbank Field	11/16 to 2/28	
	Silver State Field	11/16 to 2/28	
	Bucktail Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Amos Station Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Long Canyon	7/1 to 9/15	
	Tony Creek	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
	West Field	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	East Field	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
32	<u>Hot Spring</u>		
	Klaumann Seeding	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
	Klaumann Seeding	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	Less than 5000' elev.	11/16 to 2/28	
	More than 5000' elev.	7/1 to 10/31	
38	<u>Osgood</u>		
	Less than 5000' elev.	11/16 to 2/28	
	More than 5000' elev.	7/1 to 10/31	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Range Management 1.5	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 3

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
39	Iron Point	11/16 to 2/28	
33	<u>Bullhead</u> Bullhead Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Less than 5000' elev.	11/16 to 2/28	
	More than 5000' elev.	7/1 to 10/31	
34	<u>Spring Creek</u> West Field	11/16 to 2/28	
	East Field	7/1 to 11/15	
	Spring Field	7/1 to 11/15	
	North Field	7/1 to 11/15	
1009	<u>Eleven Mile Flat</u> (Administered by Elko District)	11/16 to 2/28	
1016	<u>Jakes Creek</u> (Administered by Elko District)	11/16 to 2/28	
1029	<u>Tall Corral</u> Less than 5000' elev.	11/16 to 2/28	
	More than 5000' elev.	7/1 to 11/15	
	(Administered by Elko District)		
903	<u>Whitehouse</u> (Administered by Elko District)	11/15 to 2/28	
1032	<u>Twenty-Five</u> (Administered by Elko District)	11/16 to 2/28	
35	<u>Wm. Stock</u> Ward Spring Field	11/16 to 2/28	
	Goat Corral Field	7/1 to 11/15	
	Mud Spring Field	7/1 to 11/15	
	Charlie Young Field	7/1 to 11/15	
	Sagehen Spray Field	7/1 to 10/15	
	Sagehen Spray Central	7/1 to 10/15	
	Sagehen Spray South	7/1 to 10/15	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 4

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
45	<u>Sugarloaf</u> Big Spring Field Sugarloaf Field	7/1 to 10/15 7/1 to 10/15	
36	<u>Little Owyhee</u> Old Summer Pastures Antelope Rock Springs Calico Capitol Peak Old Spring Pastures Lake Creek Twin Valley Spring Fairbanks	7/15 to 10/31 7/15 to 10/31 7/15 to 10/31 7/15 to 10/31 7/1 to 11/15 7/1 to 11/15 7/1 to 11/15	
1402	<u>Nouque &amp; Sons</u> Quinn River	7/15 to 10/31	
1404	<u>Little Owyhee</u> Ft. McDermitt Stockmen's Association	7/15 to 10/31	
31	<u>Buttermilk</u> East Buttermilk Seeding North & South (West) Buttermilk Seed. Winter Range Native Range (Wagon Wheel & Picket Corral)	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15 11/16 to 2/28 7/1 to 10/31	Spring, Summer Fall
29	<u>Indian Creek</u> Indian Field Mullinix Field Seed. Cantrell Field Seed.	6/18 to 9/30 4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Range Management 1.5	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 5

No.	Allotment	Native	Seeding
28	<u>Solid Silver</u> Granite Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Solid Silver Field	9/1 to 10/31	
	Coleman Field	6/18 to 9/30	
30	<u>Mullinix</u> Seeding	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
	Seeding	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	Native	7/1 to 10/31	
27	<u>Granite Allotment</u> Native E. of Hinkey Rd.	6/18 to 9/30	
	Native W. of Hinkey Rd.	7/1 to 10/31	
	Seeding in Native		
	Field W. of Hinkey Rd.	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
26	<u>Ft. Scott</u> North Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	South Field	6/18 to 9/30	
	North Singus Seed.	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
		9/1 to 11/15	Fall
25	<u>Hanson Creek</u> Middle Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	West Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	East Field	6/18 to 9/30	
24	<u>Singus Creek</u> Singus Creek Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Schwartz Field	6/18 to 9/30	
	South Singus Seed.	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
23	<u>Abel Creek</u> Provo Canyon Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Morey Creek Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Abel Cr. Seed. Field		
	North Trap Butte	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
	Seeding Field	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	South Trap Butte	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
	Seeding Field		

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Range Management 1.5	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 6

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
8	<u>Pole Creek</u>		
	Pole Creek Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Trap Corral Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Twin Springs Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Sentinel Rock Field	9/1 to 12/31	
	Cherry Creek Field	9/1 to 12/31	
	South Thacker Field	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
	North Thacker Field	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
6	<u>Crowley Creek</u>		
	Upper Lyle field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Upper Indian Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Lower Lyle Field	9/1 to 12/31	
	Lower Indian Field	9/1 to 12/31	
	Trout Field	7/1 to 10/31	
	Winter Field	11/16 to 2/28	
4	<u>Jordan Meadows</u>		
	Black Mtn. Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Seven Spring Basin		
	Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Upper Crowley Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Wildcat Field Seed.	4/1 to 6/15	Summer, Fall
	Middle Field Seed.	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
	South Field Seeding	9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	Salient Peak Field	7/1 to 10/31	
1	<u>Washburn</u>		
	Long Ridge Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Riser Creek Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Rock Spring Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Mud Spring Field	7/1 to 10/31	
	Mentaberry Field	7/1 to 10/31	
	Washburn Field-Native	7/1 to 10/31	
	Washburn Field-Seeding	4/1 to 6/15	Spring, Summer
		9/1 to 11/15	Fall
	Winter Field	11/16 to 2/28	
64	<u>McDermitt Creek</u>	7/1 to 10/31	
2	<u>Cordero</u>	11/16 to 2/28	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed  
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 7

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
3	<u>Ft. McDermitt</u> Ft. McDermitt Seed.	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Native-S. of Quinn River	7/15 to 10/31	
	Native-N. of Quinn River	7/1 to 10/31	
5	<u>U.C.</u> McCleary Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	West & East	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	U.C. Field Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	Three Mile Field Seed.	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	U.C. Seeding N.	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	U.C. Seeding S.	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	Riverbottom Seed.	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Summer, Fall Fall
	Eight Mile Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Canyon Creek Field	7/15 to 10/31	
	Native Portion's 3 Mild Fld. & U.C. Fld.	7/1 to 10/31	
7	<u>Flat Creek</u> Flat Creek Seeding	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Bourke Seed. N & S	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Kosek Seed. E & W	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Highway Field	6/18 to 9/30	
	Skull Creek	7/1 to 10/31	
	Spring Creek	7/1 to 10/31	
	Native	7/1 to 10/31	
	Quinn River Field	11/16 to 2/28	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 8

No.	Allotment	Native	Seeding
9	<u>Willow Creek</u>		
	Hadley	4/1 to 6/15-9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer/ Fall
	North Lewallen Seed.	4/1 to 6/15-9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer/ Fall
	South Lewallen Seed.	4/1 to 6/15-9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer/ Fall
	Willow Creek Seed.	4/1 to 6/15-9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer/ Fall
	N. Eagle Creek Seed.	4/1 to 6/15-9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer/ Fall
12	<u>Rebel Creek</u>		
	Eagle Creek Field	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Rebel Creek Field	4/1 to 6/15 9/1 to 11/15	Spring, Summer Fall
	Spring Creek Field	7/1 to 10/31	
68	<u>Zimmerman</u>	7/15 to 10/31	
18	<u>Andorno</u>	7/1 to 10/31	4/1 to 6/15 (Spring, Summer) 9/1 to 11/15 (Fall)
21	<u>Chimney Creek</u>	7/1 to 10/31	4/1 to 6/15 (Spring, Summer) 9/1 to 11/15 (Fall)
17	<u>Buffalo</u>	7/1 to 10/31	4/1 to 6/15 (Spring, Summer) 9/1 to 11/15 (Fall)
16	<u>Antelope</u>	7/1 to 10/31	4/1 to 6/15 (Spring, Summer) 9/1 to 11/15 (Fall)

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management 1.5

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Table RM-1.5 (continued)

Page 9

<u>No.</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Seeding</u>
40	<u>Scot Springs</u>	Below 5000'-Winter 12/1-3/31 Above 5000'-Summer 7/15 to 10/30	
10	<u>Double H</u>	7/1 to 10/31	
19	<u>Daveytown</u>	10/1 to 2/28	
13	<u>Sod House</u>	10/1 to 2/28	
37	<u>Eden Valley</u>	Below 5000'-Winter 12/1 to 3/31 Above 5000'-Summer 7/15-10/30	
41	<u>Golconda Butte</u>	12/1 to 3/31	
14	<u>Gallagher Flat</u>	10/1 to 2/28	
11	<u>Upper &amp; Lower Quinn</u>	10/1 to 2/28	
1403	<u>Quinn River</u> (Administered by Vale)	7/15 to 10/31	

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

## MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Establish periods-of-use for each allotment and design management systems on suitable allotments to provide for the physiological requirements of key species for all users. Utilization should not exceed the Proper Use Factor as established for the 1978 range survey.
2. One those allotments where grazing management systems will not be prepared use the phenological requirements of the key species to establish seasons of use.
3. Use the information contained in Range 1.8 for allotments selected for grazing systems, and those which will not have grazing systems. The information also contains seasons-of-use for every allotment.

Rationale

1. Where grazing management systems are prepared, rested and deferred use pastures provide the needed requirements for plant growth and enable plants to restore and maintain their vigor. A plant that is vigorous will be able to reproduce in favorable climatic conditions. Proper utilization is critical to a plant's vigor, and watershed stabilization. The PAA (page 56) identifies local concerns that the "public lands, rather than the private sector, contribute the majority of the area's air and water pollution". By using Proper Use Factors for utilization studies and proper seasons of use the vegetative resource will regain its vigor, reproduce and help to lessen the area's air and water pollution.
2. In those allotments where intensive grazing management systems will not be utilized or as an interim measure until systems are prepared, seasons of use will be based on the plants phenological requirements. The most critical time is during the plants growth.

Support

Phenological Study  
Condition and Trend Studies  
Utilization Studies

Improve the condition of approximately 5,800 acres of pure and mixed aspen habitats for wildlife. The methods for improvement will vary by allotment, but will include livestock management, protective fencing, burning, clear-cutting and spraying. Management should be aimed at maintaining the vegetative community in a condition approaching "excellent". This will assure the stand's existence for future wildlife benefits.

## MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Consider season-of-use data when developing or revising AMPs. Make season-of-use data available to CRMP groups so that they can use this information in the development of plans using the CRMP process.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	RM-1.6
Step 3	

MFP 1

Recommendation RM-1.6

Combine the following allotments:

1. Eden Valley, Golconda Butte, and Scott Springs.
2. Jackson Mountain, Blue Mountain, and Desert Valley.
3. Sand Dunes, Sand Pass, and Humboldt Valley.
4. Happy Creek and Deer Creek.
5. Horse Creek and Little Horse Creek.
6. Bloody Run and Asa Moore
7. Osgood and Iron Point.
8. Daveytown and Sod House.
9. Ft. McDermitt and Cordero.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

At the time (7-79) this document was prepared, the 1978 range survey was not compiled. Therefore, no recommendations for interior and/or exterior fences will be made.

It is assumed that combining these allotments would not work an economic hardship on any of the licensees.

All of the allotments recommended for combining have conditions, situations, and problems that are similar to one another. These are: (1) they are adjacent or within close proximity to each other, (2) none are managed by an intensive management system, (3) the range condition is poor and trend is declining in all but a few, (4) all have similar vegetative complexes, (5) all allotment groupings would lend themselves to development of intensive management systems, (6) all have similar problems such as over-obligation, unauthorized livestock use, most have wild horses, and (7) most allotments lack exterior boundary fences. Exceptions are groups 5, 7, and 8.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step RM-1.6 Step 3

Continued

Page 2

The prime consideration in combining these allotments is to improve range condition and trend. By applying intensive management to these allotments, the vegetation can be effectively managed to improve range condition and trend.

The physiological requirements of the key species in the Daveytown and Sod House Allotments can be met simply by applying the correct period of use. No interior fences would be required.

There are a number of wells and springs in allotment groups 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9. If used to the best advantage, these projects could help to control the movements of livestock. This would reduce considerably the need for interior fences.

No other alternatives were considered.

The recommendation constitutes a change from past areas of grazing use for some licensees. It is assumed the social effects would be negative.

The ultimate goal in combining the allotments is to improve range condition and trend. This goal can be achieved. It is assumed improved range condition and trend would have a positive economic effect through increased grazing use.

Support Needs

1. Phenology studies continued.
2. Revised range line agreements.
3. Range condition and trend.
4. Effective allotment supervision.

MFP 11

Multiple Use Recommendation

Combine the following allotments:

1. Eden Valley, Golconda Butte, and Scott Springs.
2. Jackson Mountain, Blue Mountain, and Desert Valley.
3. Sand Dunes, Sand Pass, and Humboldt Valley.
4. Happy Creek and Deer Creek.
5. Horse Creek and Little Horse Creek.
6. Bloody Run and Asa Moore.
7. Osgood and Iron Point.
8. Daveytown and Sod House.
9. Ft. McDermitt and Cordero.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

At the time (7-79) this document was prepared, the 1978 range survey was not compiled. Therefore, no recommendations for interior and/or exterior fences will be made.

It is assumed that combining these allotments would not work an economic hardship on any of the licensees.

All of the allotments recommended for combining have conditions, situations, and problems that are similar to one another. These are: (1) they are adjacent or within close proximity to each other, (2) none are managed by an intensive management system, (3) the range condition is poor and trend is declining in all but a few, (4) all have similar vegetative complexes, (5) all allotment groupings would lend themselves to development of intensive management systems, (6) all have similar problems such as over-obligation, unauthorized livestock use, most have wild horses, and (7) most allotments lack exterior boundary fences. Exceptions are groups 5, 7, and 8.

The prime consideration in combining these allotments is to improve range condition and trend. By applying intensive management to these allotments, the vegetation can be effectively managed to improve range condition and trend.

The physiological requirements of the key species in the Daveytown and Sod House Allotments can be met simply by applying the correct period of use. No interior fences would be required.

There are a number of wells and springs in allotment groups 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9. If used to the best advantage, these projects could help to control the movements of livestock. This would reduce considerably the need for interior fences.

No other alternatives were considered.

The recommendation constitutes a change from past areas of grazing use for some licenses. It is assumed the social effects would be negative.

The ultimate goal in combining the allotments is to improve range condition and trend. This goal can be achieved. It is assumed improved range condition and trend would have a positive economic effect through increased grazing use.

#### Support

Phenology studies continued

Revised range line agreements

Range condition and trend

Effective allotment supervision.

#### DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Consider combining the following allotments. This should be fully coordinated with the permittees involved. Use the CRMP process whenever possible.

1. Eden Valley, Golconda Butte, and Scott Springs.
2. Jackson Mountain, Blue Mountain, and Desert Valley.
3. Sand Dunes, Sand Pass, and Humboldt Valley.
4. Happy Creek and Deer Creek.
5. Horse Creek and Little Horse Creek.
6. Bloody Run and Asa Moore.
7. Osgood and Iron Point.
8. Daveytown and Sod House.
9. Ft. McDermitt and Cordero.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.7

MFP | Allow complete conversion of cattle to sheep use, or a combination of sheep and cattle use for all allotments.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

Sheep have grazed in all allotments in the past. Until the late 1940s and early 1950s, dual use occurred in most allotments. The vegetation within the MFP area is more suitable for sheep than cattle grazing. Refer to compilation of the 1978 range survey.

The vegetative complexes in all allotments are predominantly shrubs with grass understories. Each allotment has various topographic features. Since each kind of livestock grazes most heavily on certain plant species and certain types of topography, most efficient range use can be attained by grazing more than one kind of livestock on the same range. A given allotment would furnish more AUMs if utilized by both kinds of livestock. The output would be more livestock products produced per unit area of public land.

The percent composition of shrub species is increasing in every allotment. The percent composition of perennial grasses is decreasing. The allowance of sheep use would reverse this trend.

Dual use results in more uniform utilization of both species and areas than is obtained by single use, provided that the combined numbers do not exceed forage production. By allowing dual use, range condition and trend would be improved.

No other alternatives were considered.

The social and economic effects should be positive. The recommendation should allow licensees more flexibility and diversity. The flexibility should improve the opportunities for a more economical operation.

Support Needs

District Office

1. Continue phenology studies.
2. Reliable range condition, trend, and utilization studies.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Allow complete conversion of cattle to sheep use, or a combination of sheep and cattle use for all allotments.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

Sheep have grazed in all allotments in the past. Until the late 1940s and early 1950s, dual use occurred in most allotments. The vegetation within the MFP area is more suitable for sheep than cattle grazing. Refer to compilation of the 1978 range survey.

The vegetative complexes in all allotments are predominately shrubs with grass understories. Each allotment has various topographic features. Since each kind of livestock grazes most heavily on certain plant species and certain types of topography, most efficient range use can be attained by grazing more than one kind of livestock on the same range. A given allotment would furnish more AUMs if utilized by both kinds of livestock. The output would be more livestock products per unit area of public land.

The percent composition of shrub species is increasing in every allotment. The percent composition of perennial grasses is decreasing. The allowance of sheep use would reverse this trend.

Dual use results in more uniform utilization of both species and areas than is obtained by single use, provided that the combined numbers do not exceed forage production. By allowing dual use, range condition and trend would be improved.

No other alternatives were considered.

The social and economic effects should be positive. The recommendation should allow licensees more flexibility and diversity. The flexibility should improve the opportunities for a more economical operation.

Support

District Office

1. Continue phenology studies.
2. Reliable range condition, trend, and utilization studies.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep on all allotments within the resource area except where conflicts with bighorn sheep would occur.
2. Allow for conversions from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization will depend upon the suitability of the rangeland involved and will be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.

Paradise-Denio MFP III  
Range Management 1.7

As Currently Written:

1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep on all allotments within the resource area except where conflicts with bighorn sheep would occur.
2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization will depend upon the suitability of the rangeland involved and will be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.

Change To:

1. Allow for conversion from cattle to sheep on all allotments within the resource areas except on those allotments or portions of allotments where conflicts with existing bighorn sheep (or imminent reintroductions) cannot be mitigated.
2. Allow for conversion from sheep to cattle on a case-by-case basis. Conversion ratio and authorization will depend upon the suitability of the rangeland involved and will be made only where cattle can be adequately controlled and managed.

Rationale:

The decision as originally written caused much concern among the sheep permittees of the resource area. They felt that if bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the resource area that the domestic sheep operations would be eliminated. This was never the intention of the original decision. In order to clarify the decision the matter was made an agenda item for the CRMP Local Number 1 meeting in Winnemucca on October 22, 1982. As a result several members of the CRMP group met with Winnemucca District personnel and worked out the clarification.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

1. Ken Earp by Larry Hill, Orovada, Nevada.
2. CRMP Local Number 1, Winnemucca, Nevada.
3. Buster Dufurrena, Denio, Nevada.
4. Gary A. Thrasher, DVM, Nevada First Corporation, Winnemucca, Nevada.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

~~Paradise-Denio~~  
Activity  
Range Mgmt 1.8

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation: RM-1.8

MFP 1

Implement at least a four-pasture rest-rotation grazing system for the following allotments. Do not fence drainages, riparian, or wet meadow sites. Refer to table RM-1.8 for anticipated increases due to AMP implementation and proper stocking rate. Allocate all increases to livestock to change suspended AUMs to active AUMs.

- A. Happy Creek - Deer Creek (consider as one allotment)  
Jackson Mountain, Desert Valley, and Blue Mountain (consider as one allotment)  
Wilder Bilk  
Alder Creek  
Pine Forest  
Bloody Run and Asa Moore (consider as one allotment)  
Paiute Meadows  
Humboldt Valley, Sand Dunes, and Sand Pass (considered as one allotment)

Implement, at a minimum, a three-pasture rest-rotation grazing system for the following allotments:

- B. Buffalo - Antelope (consider as one allotment)  
Osgood and Iron Point (consider as one allotment)  
Fort McDermitt and Cordero (consider as one allotment)  
Double H  
Horse and Little Horse  
Bullhead

Implement a single two-pasture deferred system on the following allotments:

- Dyke Hot  
Eden Valley, Scott Springs, and Golconda Butte (consider as one allotment)

- C. Do not implement an AMP on the following allotments:

~~Eden Valley~~  
Daveytown - Sod House (consider as one allotment)  
Upper and Lower Quinn (consider as one allotment)

Rationale - RM-1.8 A, B, C,

The recommendation is technically feasible.

It is the policy of the Bureau that there will be no new AMP development until after the Environmental Statement has been approved.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Mgmt 1.8

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM 1.8 (continued)

page 2 - RM-1.8

According to the 1978 range survey all of these allotments are overobligated. The Paradise and Denio URAs identified a number of problems associated with all allotments. A few of the more critical problems are : (1) overobligation, (2) poor range condition and trend, (3) site deterioration, (4) poor distribution of livestock, (5) trespass, and (6) erosion problems.

Do not fence drainages, wet meadows, and riparian sites. Although a number of drainages, wet meadow, and riparian sites have severely deteriorated, these problems can be improved by implementation of a sound AMP. Furthermore, fencing these areas would make implementation of AMPs an impracticality.

Implementation of AMPs would improve range condition and trend.

The 1978 range survey has not been compiled. Until the forage production of specific areas can be determined, no alternatives will be considered.

Group A allotments generally have more serious problems (erosion, trespass, deteriorated sites, etc.) than do group B allotments. A four-pasture system is needed to correct existing problems. Group A allotments also have existing fences and topographical barriers that would reduce the need for interior fences.

There are problems in group B allotments. However, these problems can be corrected by implementation of at least a three-pasture rest-rotation system.

Group C allotments can be improved by applying the correct periods-of-use, ear tagging livestock, and improved allotment supervision.

The public land in the Upper and Lower Quinn Allotment is recommended for disposal. The recommendation for disposal is the reason why these allotments were not included for AMP implementation.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.8 Step 3

Continued

Page 3 - RM-1.8

It is assumed that the social and economic effects would be positive. Implementation of AMPs and intensive management systems should provide continuity to the licensees livestock operations.

Support Needs

District Office

1. Complete soil survey except for group D
2. Archeology
3. Engineering for contract preparation, preliminary design and layout, feasibility study, project installation and supervision, and road maintenance

State Office

1. Technical review

Table RM-1.8  
Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management

Dento Planning Unit

Allocation	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) 1/	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) 1/	Increase	Available AUMs by 1978 Range Survey	Combined Total	Remarks
Pueblo Mtn.	161		161	768	929	
Wilder-Bilk	1605	382	1987	7643	9630	Cattle
Wilder-Bilk		409	409	8178	8587	Sheep
Kings River	611	145	756	2908	3664	
Horse Creek	176	42	218	836	1054	
Little Horse Creek	16	4	20	76	96	
Alder Creek	1548		1548	7372	8920	
Dyke Hot	146	35	181	693	874	
Coyote Hills	195		195	927	1122	Cattle
Coyote Hills	211		211	1007	1218	Sheep
Palute Meadows	283	67	350	1348	1698	
Pine Forest	427	102	529	2033	2562	
Deer Creek	62	15	77	294	371	
Happy Creek	358	85	443	1707	2150	
Jackson Mtn.	1017	242	1259	4843	6102	
Desert Valley	42	10	52	201	253	
Sand Dunes	398	95	493	1894	2387	

Table RM-1.8  
Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management

Allocation	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) <sup>1/</sup>	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) <sup>1/</sup>	Available AUMs by 1978 Increase Range Survey	Combined Total	Remarks
Blue Mtn.	723	172	895	3445	4340
Humboldt Valley	546	130	676	2598	3274
Gunnery Range	21	5	26	101	127
Holloway	23		23	110	133
King River (OR.)	16	4	20	76	96
Pueblo Mtn. (OR.)	95	23	118	451	569
*Humboldt Valley (Sonoma-Gerlach R.A.)		26	26	517	543
Sandhills ***	12		12	59	71 *** No available AUMs for livestock. Used unsuitable AUMs.
Crow Creek	8		8	39	47
Grassy Basin	19		19	90	109

\*Has increase in  
available AUMs so  
no reductions in  
grazing intensities

Table RM-1.8  
Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management

Allotment	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) <u>1/</u>	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) <u>1/</u>	Available AUMs by 1978		Combined Total	Remarks
			Increase	Range Survey		
Washburn	115		115	547	662	Fenced federal not included in available AUMs for all allotments.
Cordero	17	4	21	83	104	
Ft. McDermitt	282	67	349	1344	1693	
Jordan Meadows	835		835	3976	4811	
*U.C.				6069	6069	
Crowley	539		539	2567	3106	
Flat Creek	473		473	2254	2727	
*Pole Creek				2975	2975	
Willow Creek	206		206	983	1189	
Double H.	267	64	331	1273	1604	
Lower-Lower Quinn River	39	9	48	187	235	
Rebel Creek	175		175	832	1007	
Sod House	40	10	50	190	240	

\* Already grazing system and has increase in available AUMs, so no reductions in grazing intensities.

Table RM-1.8

Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management Paradise Planning Unit

Allotment	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) $\frac{1}{1}$	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) $\frac{1}{1}$	Increase	Available AUMs by 1978 Range Survey	Combined Total	Remarks
Gallagher Flat	31	7	38	148	186	
Upper-Lower Quinn River	42	10	52	198	250	
Antelope	57		57	270	327	
Buffalo	51		51	242	293	
Andorno	45		45	212	257	
Daveytown	600	143	743	2857	3600	
Long Canyon	151		151	718	869	
Chimney Creek	19		19	90	109	
Paradise Hill	165		165	786	951	
Abel Creek	204		204	971	1175	
Singus	23		23	109	132	
Hanson	9		9	43	52	
Fort Scott	34		34	160	194	
Granite	33		33	157	190	
Solid Silver	24		24	112	136	
Indian Creek	37		37	174	211	
Mullinix	25	6	31	120	151	

Table RM-1.8  
Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management Paradise Planning Unit

Allotment	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) $\frac{1}{1}$	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) $\frac{1}{1}$	Increase	Available AUMs by 1978 Range Survey	Combined Total	Remarks
Buttermilk	258	62	320	1230	1550	
*Hot Springs Peak		91	91	1812	1903	
Bullhead	229	55	284	1090	1374	
Spring Creek	59		59	282	341	
Wm. Stock	415		415	1976	2391	
Little Owyhee	1789 Summer 2360		2360	8519 11239	13599	
Eden Valley	264	63	327	1255	1582	
Osgood	337	80	417	1605	2022	
Iron Point	47	11	58	223	281	
*Scott Springs		39	39	788	827	
Golconda Butte	60	14	74	288	362	
Sand Pass	190	45	235	905	1140	
Bloody Run	200	48	248	954	1202	
Asa Moore	8	2	10	38	48	
Sugar Loaf	116		116	552	668	

\* Has increase in available AUMs so no reductions in grazing intensities.

Table RM-1.8  
Anticipated Increase in Forage Production Through Management Paradise Planning Unit

Allotment	Reduction in Grazing Intensity (21%) 1/	Implementation of Grazing Systems (5%) 1/	Increase	Available AUMs by 1978 Range Survey	Combined Total	Remarks
McDermitt Creek***	11	3	14	53	67	***No available AUMs for livestock. Used unsuitable production AUMs.
Zimmerman	226	54	280	1077	1357	
Tall Corral	5	1	6	26	32	
Jakes Creek	40	10	50	192	242	
Quinn River	59	14	73	279	352	
Owyhee	60	14	74	284	358	
Eleven Mile Flat	51	12	63	242	305	
*Twenty-five	54			257	257	*Already has grazing system and has a increase in avail- able AUMs, so no reductions in grazing intensities
White House	20	5	25	93	118	
Bullhead (Elko)	310	74	384	1474	1858	
Little Owyhee (Elko)	500		500	2379	2879	

1/ Note: The above anticipated increases are based upon professional knowledge and an article in the Journal of Range Management. The article was by Van Pollen and Lacey entitled - Herbage Response to Grazing Systems and Stocking Intensities - and appeared in the July (1979) issue. Refer to this publication for an explanation of the 21 and 5% increase in AUMs.  
A soil survey is required before site potential can be accurately determined.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Implement at least a four pasture rest-rotation grazing system for:

Wilder-Bilk  
Alder Creek  
Pine Forest  
Kings River  
Osgood-Iron Point (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Bullhead  
Humboldt Valley, Sand Dunes and Sand Pass (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Bloody Run - Asa Moore (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Jackson Mountain, Desert Valley and Blue Mountain (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Crowley Creek  
Jordan Meadows  
Paiute Meadows - Soldier Meadows (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
William Stock  
Little Owyhee  
Happy Creek - Deer Creek (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Abel Creek  
Buffalo - Antelope (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Willow Creek  
U.C.

Implement at least a three pasture rest-rotation grazing system for:

Dyke Hot  
Horse Creek and Little Horse Creek (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Fort McDermitt - Cordero with USGS and Vale BLM (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Eden Valley, Scott Springs and Golconda Butte (consolidate and consider as one allotment)  
Fort Scott  
Singus  
Mullinix  
Solid Silver  
Hanson Creek  
Andorno  
Rebel Creek  
Flat Creek  
Double H

RM 1.7 (RM 1.8) (continued)

Do not implement a grazing system on the Daveytown - Sod House or the Upper - Lower Quinn River, McDermitt Creek, Old Gunnery Range and Gallagher Flat allotments.

The species recommended by Watershed, Forestry, Wildlife, Wildlife Aquatic, and Recreation are to be used as key species in the design and management of grazing systems (W 4.1, F 1.4, WL 1.1, WLA 1.3, and R 6.3).

Forage increases, documented by studies, are to be allocated to livestock forage where there is suspended nonuse, and wildlife where there is a deficit in reasonable numbers forage demand, except in the Herd Management Area where increases are to be allocated between wild horses, and wildlife.

Suggested treatment for grazing system design as identified in WLA 1.5 and 1.6, WL 1.1, WL 1.3, WL 1.4, WL 1.5, WL 1.11, WL 1.14, WL 1.19, WL 1.23 and REC 2.5 will be given consideration in the design and implementation of grazing systems.

Rationale

These allotments were identified as requiring 4 pasture systems because of the physiological requirements of certain critical management species for the management of identified ACECs.

These allotments were identified for 3 pasture systems to properly manage the vegetative resources and improve watershed condition.

Where management or artificial treatments increase the available forage, that forage should be allocated between the animals using and requiring the forage. An allocation between wildlife and livestock would benefit multiple use. An allocation on the Herd Management Area would be between wild horses, wildlife and livestock.

Support

All Specialists  
Operations  
Soil Survey  
Fire Management  
Water Right Filings

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflict

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.5 Improve the condition of meadow and riparian habitat for wildlife.

Wildlife 1.11 Protect crucial wildlife use areas.

Wildlife 1.25 Improve approximately 2500 acres of waterfowl habitat (fencing).

Wildlife 1.27 Fence Lyles Spring in the Montana Mountains and one unnamed spring in the Slumbering Hills from livestock.

Wildlife Aquatic 1.1 Designate all riparian/stream areas as ACECs and develop habitat management plans (fencing).

Wildlife Aquatic 1.13 Improve the water quality of streams, lakes and reservoirs by using the State of Nevada Handbook on Best Management Practices and complying with Nevada's Water Pollution Control Regulations (fencing).

Recreation 6.3 Designate all riparian areas as ACECs.

Wilderness 1.4 Identify activities that jeopardize wilderness suitability.

Complement

Watershed 3.1 Reduce or eliminate accelerated erosion throughout the planning area through the use of grazing management systems and wild horse herd management plans.

The recommendation is consistent with Bureau multiple Use programs and policy.

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

The grazing systems for each allotment will be determined through AMP development, revision, and the CRMP process. The Bureau representative in the CRMP group should make sure that the information in this recommendation is available to the CRMP committee.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management 1.9
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation: RM-1.9

Control insect infestations on public land.

MFP 1

Rationale:

The recommendation is technically feasible.

In certain allotments (refer to URA-.44 A.3. [6]), insects have become a serious problem. Unless populations are controlled, it is assumed the problem will spread and become more serious.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is the responsible Federal agency in charge of control measures. It is the policy of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to cooperate on range pest control programs, when lands under jurisdiction of Interior are involved.

Certain insect populations, in particular grasshoppers, have reached economically serious levels in portions of the planning area, threatening destruction of agricultural crops. The grasshoppers hatch on rangelands and move onto adjacent croplands if forage runs short.

Through proper documentation (EARs, EISs) and coordination efforts, other resource values will be noted and protected.

The Paradise and Denio range URAs (refer to .44 A.3. [6]), identified specific allotments where grasshoppers and harvester ants are a major problem. The volume of forage lost to both insects and acres denuded by ants cannot be quantified. However, visual observations indicate that it is substantial in some allotments.

Control of insects would improve range condition, trend, and permit livestock to utilize forage that would normally be destroyed.

It is assumed that the social and economic effects would be positive.

Support Needs

Coordination with APHIS and State Office personnel.

MFP 11 Multiple Use Recommendation

Control insect infestations on public land.

Rationale:

The recommendation is technically feasible.

In certain allotments (refer to URA-.44A.3. [6]), insects have become a serious problem. Unless populations are controlled, it is assumed the problem will spread and become more serious.

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Certain insect populations, in particular grasshoppers, have reached economically serious levels in portions of the planning area, threatening destruction of agricultural crops. The grasshoppers hatch on rangelands and move onto adjacent croplands if forage runs short.

Through proper documentation (EARs, EISs) and coordination efforts, other resource values will be noted and protected.

The Paradise and Denio range URAs (refer to .44 A.3. [6]), identified specific allotments where grasshoppers and harvester ants are a major problem. The volume of forage lost to both insects and areas denuded by ants cannot be quantified. However, visual observations indicate that it is substantial in some allotments.

Control of insects would improve range condition, trend, and permit livestock to utilize forage that would normally be destroyed.

It is assumed that the social and economic effects would be positive.

Support:

Coordination with APHIS and State Office personnel.

MFP 111 DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Control economic insect infestations on public lands when proper range management procedures are ineffective, impractical, or not feasible.

Rationale

Through control of economic insect infestations followed by proper adjustments of grazing pressures serious damage to the vegetative resource can be avoided.

The environmental analysis process allows for proper mitigation or identification of areas that should be avoided during control procedures. By adherence to stipulations developed in the EA process adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated.

Economic insect infestation is defined by the U.S.D.A. APHIS as follows:

GRASSHOPPERS - eight or more per square yard.

For crickets, the basis is behavior patterns. Three phases of behavior are noted.

- a. Solitary phase (crickets are single)
- b. Intermediate phase - crickets are in high populations but in small areas. Normally greater than 4/yd<sup>2</sup>.
- c. Gregarious phase - crickets land together and begin to march or migrate in large numbers--normally numbers are greater than 4/yd<sup>2</sup>.

b and c above are considered economic infestation of crickets.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio	
Activity	Range Management	
Overlay Reference		
Step 1	---	Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.10

MFP I

Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain livestock requirements by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer.
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate.
3. Purchase of water rights.

Rationale

Adequate quantity and quality of livestock water is a limiting factor in most allotments within the MFP area.

It is assumed that the demand by other resource uses for water will increase.

Adequate quantity and quality of water is needed for maintenance of animals, implementation of grazing systems, proper distribution of livestock, and for emergency purposes such as drought.

Adequate quantity and quality of water would enhance range condition and trend for reasons stated in the above paragraph.

No other alternatives were considered.

The recommendation would have both negative and positive social and economic effects. This licensee is, of course, highly concerned that livestock have adequate quantity and quality of water. Conversely, the licensee and other Nevadans may react to the recommendation as encroachment upon State's rights. Other resource users, such as wildlife and recreation, would probably react favorably to the recommendation.

Without water, the economics of grazing public land is very negative.

Support Needs

1. District Water Rights Specialist
2. Supreme Court decision regarding ownership of water.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Provide an adequate quantity and quality of water sufficient to maintain livestock requirements by:

1. Notification of federal use to the Nevada State Water Engineer.
2. Acquisition through state procedures when appropriate.
3. Purchase of water rights.

No water development will be constructed, funded or approved on public lands without legal and adequate control of water.

Rationale

Adequate quantity and quality of livestock water is a limiting factor in most allotments within the MFP area.

It is assumed that the demand by other resource uses for water will increase.

Adequate quantity and quality of water is needed for maintenance of animals, implementation of grazing systems, proper distribution of livestock, and for emergency purposes such as drought.

Adequate quantity and quality of water would enhance range condition and trend for reasons stated in the above paragraph.

No other alternatives were considered.

The recommendation would have both negative and positive social and economic effects. This licensee is, of course, highly concerned that livestock have adequate quantity and quality of water. conversely, the licensee and other Nevadans may react to the recommendation as encroachment upon State's rights. Other resource users, such as wildlife and recreation, would probably react favorably to the recommendation.

Without water, the economics of grazing public land is very negative.

Support

1. District Water Rights Specialist
2. Supreme Court decision regarding ownership of water.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Acquire sufficient water on public lands through permit, adjudication, or purchase processes as provided by Federal and State Water Law or other appropriate direction to support the uses of the public lands for wild horses, wildlife, aquatic habitat, livestock, and recreation.

Rationale

Water is an integral and necessary part of all resource activity requirements.

The legal right to water must be pursued in order to gain legal title to the needed quantities.

Demands upon existing waters on public lands will increase. The Bureau must insure that needed quantities of acquired by appropriation, purchase, or by other appropriate direction.

Paradise-Denio MFP III  
Range Management 1.11

As Currently Written:

The long range objective of the grazing management program is to manage, maintain, and improve the rangeland conditions on the public lands. To assist in meeting this goal and also comply with the direction and intent of laws affecting the management of livestock grazing on the public rangelands, a selective management approach to livestock grazing will be implemented. To facilitate the selective management approach, lands will be grouped according to the management needs and potential for improvement following consultation with interested groups and individuals through the CRMP process.

Initially stocking levels will remain at current levels except where agreements are reached with the livestock operators. These accepted initial stocking levels are based on current data, but will not preclude the future establishment of intensive grazing systems or other management practices that may be necessary to obtain proper management of the rangeland resources. The following data represents the active preference for each allotment.

<u>Allotment Name By Allotment Operators</u>	<u>Active Preference</u>
Abel Creek	2,025
Duane Boggio	366
David & Thomas Cassinelli	854
Ferraro Cattle Company	805
 Alder Creek	 11,787
Alder Creek Ranch	11,787
 Knott Creek Allotment	 6,032
Richard Drake	6,032
 Bloody Run-Asa Moore	 1,796
Mrs. George Miller	1,213
Steve Lucas	583
 Buffalo-Antelope	 901
Buffalo Ranch	338
Woodrow Eriksen	563
 Bullhead	 5,271
Nevada First Corporation	5,271
 Crowley Creek	 2,856
Buffalo Ranch	2,856
 Double H	 1,687
John McErquiga	1,687
 Dyke Hot	 1,636
Rob & Della Waffer	1,636

<u>Allotment Name By Allotment Operators</u>	<u>Active Preference</u>
Eden Valley-Scott Spring-Golconda Butte	4,137
Jack Fullenwider	2,629
Steve Lucas	419
Glenn Tipton	1,089
Flat Creek	2,678
E. K. Ranches	2,678
Fort McDermitt-Cordero	2,387
Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association	2,387
Fort Scott	320
Lewis & Ruby Miller	320
Hansen Creek	96
Lewis & Ruby Miller	96
Happy Creek-Deer Creek	4,478
John & Helen Cator	754
Jule DeLong	3,724
Horse Creek-Little Horse Creek	4,973
Frank McErquiaga	4,449
Henry McErquiaga	524
Humboldt Valley-Sand Dunes-Sand Pass	9,021
DeLong Ranches	(Exchange-of-use only)
T Quarter Circle	6,944
Humboldt Valley Ranches	238
E. D. and J. Thacker, Jr.	60
Tharalson and Duncan	1,228
Stanley Daniels	183
Malvin & Hazel Pedroli	368
Jackson Mountains-Desert Valley-Blue Mountain	18,175
DeLong Ranches, Inc.	16,579
Laura McKernan	1,596
Jordan Meadows	10,262
John Falen	10,262
Kings River	12,192
Bengoa Ranching Company	12,192
Little Owyhee	31,872
Charley and Carley Amos	12,000
Nevada First Corporation	19,872
Mullinix	133
Harold K. Bongio	133
Orgood-Iron Point	4,627
Jo Gibbs Christison	2,435
Pinson Ranch	1,605

Allotment Name By Allotment OperatorsActive Preference

Paiute Meadows	7,827
Paiute Meadows Ranch	7,827
Pine Forest	9,700
Pine Forest Land and Livestock Company	9,700
Rebel Creek	1,000
Rebel Creek Ranch	1,000
Singus	261
Lyman Schwartz	261
Solid Silver	239
Fred E. Buckingham	239
U.C.	3,789
John Falen	3,789
Wilder Bilk	17,409
Dufurrena Sheep Company	3,430
Quinn River Ranch, Inc.	13,887
Walter & Mary Waldkrich	102
William Stock	5,907
Steve Lucas	5,907
Willow Creek	1,231
E. K. Ranches	1,231
Daveytown-Sod House	5,547
John Falen	5,547
Gallagher Flat	520
John McErquiaga	520
Upper Quinn River-Lower Quinn River	900
Paragien & Miller	237
Woodrow Eriksen	227
N. J. Ranches, Inc.	303
E. K. Ranches	72
Buffalo Ranch	61
Grassy Basin	326
Marvin Casey	326
Holloway Mountain	780
Wynn & Connie Hendricks	780

<u>Allotment Name By Allotment Operators</u>	<u>Active Preference</u>
McDermitt Creek	188
Wilkinson Ranch	188
Buttermilk	2,733
Grant & Mabel Johnson	900
Robert MacDiarmid	332
Carlo J. Recanzone	208
Seven H L Ranch	741
James W. Wallace	552
Chimney Creek	460
Victor Anderson	460
Coyote Hills	2,397
Daniel & Sammie Ugalde	2,397
Granite	216
Kenneth Buckingham	108
Fred E. Buckingham	108
Hot Springs Peak	1,770
Stanley & Janice Klauman	1,770
Indian Creek	250
Forrest Bell	250
Long Canyon	1,697
Frey & Sons, Inc.	1,697
Paradise Hill	2,293
Mrs. George Miller	685
Steve Lucas	273
Triple T Cattle Company	1,335
Pole Creek	2,375
E. K. Ranches	2,375
Pueblo Mountain	1,656
William P. & Ruth Moser	1,656
Spring Creek	2,098
Barnes Cattle Company	2,098
Sugarloaf	600
Robert & Ruby Thomas	600
Washburn	1,601
Mentaberry Brothers	1,601
Eleven Mile Flat	1,542
Ellison Ranching Company	1,542

<u>Allotment Name By Allotment Operators</u>	<u>Active Preference</u>
Quinn River	447
Mrs. Jeanne Nouque	447
Sand Hills	255
Wynn Hendricks	255
South Fork	360
Marvin Casey	360
Tall Corral	623
Hammond Ranches, Inc.	623
Twenty-five	1,054
Twenty-five Corporation	1,054
White House	156
Ellison Ranching Company	156
Zimmerman	2,093
Evan A. Zimmerman	2,093
Jakes Creek	1,610
Hammond Ranches, Inc.	413
Ellison Ranching Company	987
Kenneth R. Buckingham	210
Owyhee (Oregon)	892
Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association	892

Active preference as used in this document is synonymous with authorized grazing use. They are total preference minus suspended nonuse.

#### Change To:

The decision will remain as originally written.

#### Rationale:

The District Manager has accepted the U.C. CRMP plan. That plan establishes that the starting point for the U.C. Allotment is 5,228 AUMs (associated with the public lands). This does not change the active preference from 3,789 AUMs at this time. A change in active preference will be made by a formal District Manager's Decision prior to the 1983 grazing season. Bureau policy requires that a Range Program Summary be issued prior to the issuance of range decisions. This allows interested parties to obtain information on the range decisions to be made in advance of their issuance. The Range Program Summary is scheduled to be issued in December 1982. After the District Manager's Decision changing the active preference on the U.C. Allotment is issued then the RFP will be updated.

The increase in AUMs from 3,789 to 5,228 is based on an IBLA decision of July 9, 1980. In 1967 and 1968 the Threemile Field and Eightmile Seeding were implemented. Neither of these seedings were ever rated nor was there any additional preference allowed for these seedings. District studies show that the 5,228 AUMs is available.

The CRMP plan establishes the long range objectives for the U.C. Allotment as 7,500 AUMs (6,300 AUMs associated with public lands and 1,200 AUMs associated with private land).

Those portions of the Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments within the Elko District that are administered by the Winnemucca District will be addressed in the Elko District MFP. The active preference will be set by the Elko District.

The Eden Valley, Scott Springs, and Golconda Butte Allotments were adjudicated in the 1960s. The Winnemucca District MFP does not change that adjudication. The starting point for these allotments will be the active preference established by the 1960s adjudication. Any change would be based on monitoring as outlined in Range Management Decision 1.1.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

Gary A. Thrasher, DVM, Nevada First Corporation, Winnemucca, Nevada.

RM 1.11

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION  
LIVESTOCK GRAZING

The long range objective of the grazing management program is to manage, maintain, and improve the rangeland conditions on the public lands. To assist in meeting this goal and also comply with the direction and intent of laws affecting the management of livestock grazing on the public rangelands, a selective management approach to livestock grazing will be implemented. To facilitate the selective management approach, lands will be grouped according to the management needs and potential for improvement following consultation with interested groups and individuals through the CRMP process.

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Alder Creek Ranch	11,787
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Richard Drake	6,032
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Buffalo Ranch	338
Woodrow Eriksen	563
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Ellison Ranching Company	987
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Owyhee (Oregon)	892
Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association	892

Active preference as used in this document is synonymous with authorized grazing use. They are total preference minus suspended nonuse.

RM 1.12

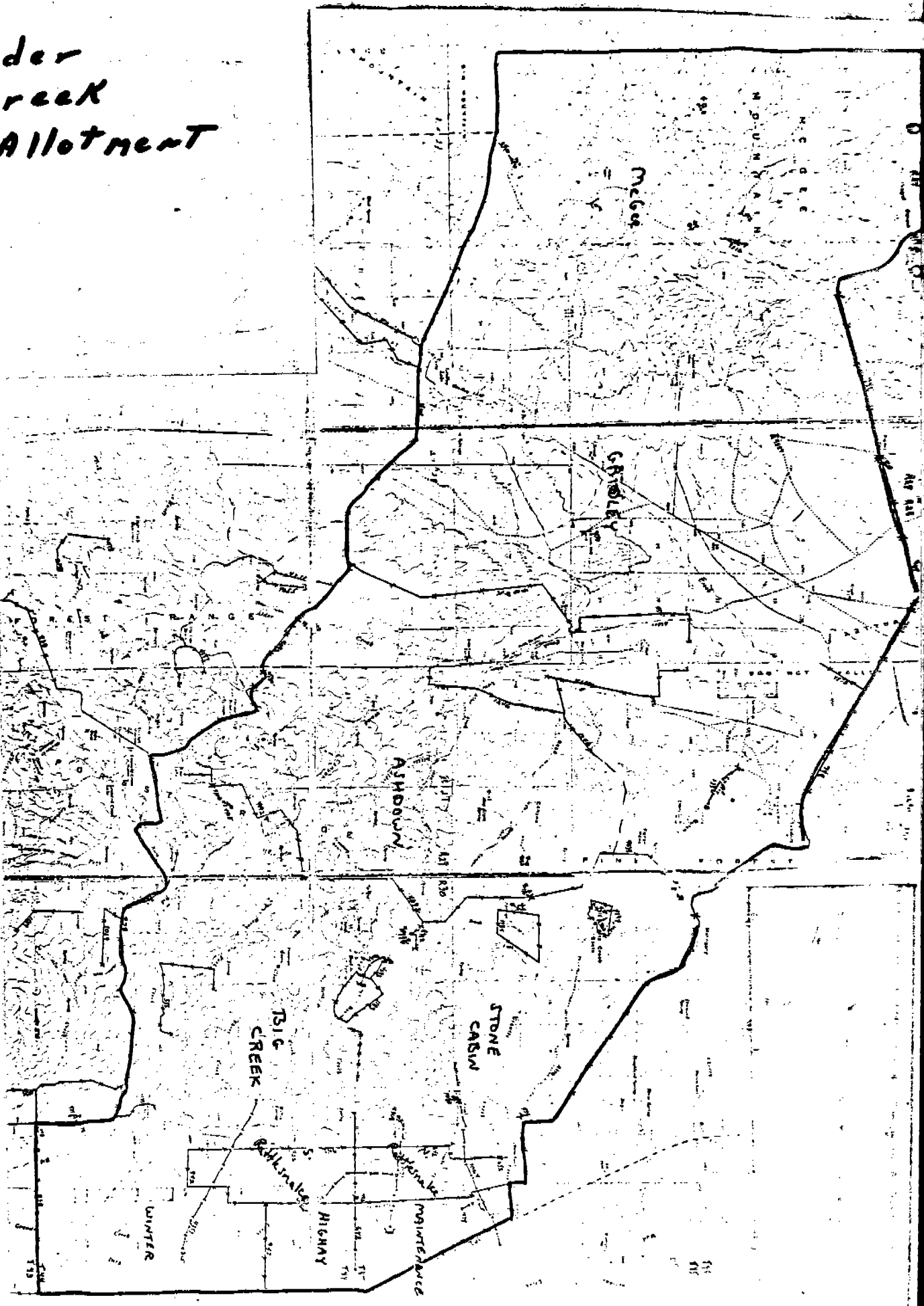
DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Divide the Alder Creek Allotment into two individual allotments--the Knott Creek Allotment and the Alder Creek Allotment--as shown on the attached map.

Rationale

This allotment is presently used by two permittees--the Knott Creek Ranch and the Alder Creek Ranch. Each of these users run on approximately half of the unit. There is at present two separate grazing systems on the allotment and it is logical to put in a boundary fence between them and make them separate allotments. This action would resolve a difficult administrative problem and benefit riparian, fisheries, watershed, livestock, and wildlife resources.

Alder  
Creek  
Allotment



SPRING/WINTER

KNOTT  
CREEK  
(FALL)

KNOTT  
CREEK  
(SUMMER)

IDAHO  
CANYON

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
6500/4410-11  
(NV-026.5)

Date: July 21, 1988

TO : District Manager, Winnemucca  
Area Manager, Paradise-Denio R.A.  
FROM : Carl J. Corey, Wildlife Mgt. Biologist

SUBJECT: Land Use Plan Maintenance - Alder Creek - Knott Creek Allotments

The land use plan decision RM 1.12 separated the Alder Creek allotment into the Alder Creek and Knott Creek allotments, but overlooked the division of big game reasonable number AUMs between the two allotments. After evaluation and calculation of big game use areas and existing numbers for 1986-87, it is recommended that the following division of AUMs be established for the two allotments.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Alder Creek</u>	<u>Knott Creek</u>	<u>Total</u>
		414	1,725
Mule deer	1,311	145	392
Pronghorn	247	112	319
Bighorn sheep	207	131	384
Elk	253		

This division of AUMs was calculated using public acres within designated use areas to obtain a percentage in both allotments. In addition, estimated forage for 1986-87 was used to obtain an additional percentage for both mule deer and pronghorn for each allotment. A summary table displaying these calculations follows:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Acres of Use Areas</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1986-87 AUM Forage Demand</u>	<u>%</u>
Alder Creek	Mule deer	78,766	77	4,876	75
	Pronghorn	99,654	63	368	63
	Bighorn sheep	56,975	65		
	Elk	59,994	66		
Knott Creek	Mule deer	24,030	23	1,598	25
	Pronghorn	58,011	37	219	37
	Bighorn sheep	30,772	35		
	Elk	31,453	34		

Therefore, to come up with the AUM figures for each allotment, the percentages indicated below where used:

	<u>Alder Cr. Allotment</u>	<u>Knott Creek Allotment</u>
Mule Deer	76	24
Pronghorn	63	37
Bighorn sheep	65	35
Elk	66	34

This memorandum seeks to update the Resource Area's Land Use Planning document and will serve as such if concurred and approved below.

Prepared by:

Carl J. Corey

25 July 88  
Date

I concur:

Harold L. Nord  
Environmental Coordinator

4/24/88  
Date

Scott Sullivan  
Paradise-Denio Area Manager

8-8-88  
Date

Approved:

Robert J. Neary  
District Manager, Winnemucca

8-9-88  
Date

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Accept and implement as funding becomes available the coordinated management plans developed by the Winnemucca CRMP committee for the U.C. Allotment, the Little Owyhee Allotment, and the Bullhead Allotment.

Rationale

The Winnemucca CRMP committee has developed a coordinated management plans for each of these allotments. The plans have had input from environmental, wild horse and burro, livestock, wildlife, and many other interests. The plans fully meet all of the Bureau's procedure and policy requirements and have developed a management scheme that appears to be the best that can possibly be developed at this time.

The proposed range improvements in the plans are necessary for full implementation of them. However, these improvements are based on need and have no standing with the budgeting process and the subsequent appropriation of funds by the Congress. Some contributed funds may be necessary for full implementation of these plans.



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
705 East 4th Street  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445

IN REPLY 4190  
REFERTO: (N-026)

September 9, 1982

Nevada First Corporation  
Attention: Gary Thrasher  
620 Malarkey Street  
P. O. Box N  
Winnemucca, NV 89445

Dear Mr. Thrasher:

This letter serves to confirm that the Winnemucca District Manager has made a decision in the Paradise-Denio MFP III that accepts and implements, as funding becomes available, the U.C. CRMP plan.

This letter also confirms that the initial starting point for the U.C. Allotment is 5228 AUMs (associated with the public lands). The long range allotment management objectives as stated in the CRMP plan is to graze 7500 AUMs (6300 AUMs associated with public lands and 1200 AUMs associated with private land. The acceptance of the CRMP plan for the U.C. Allotment supersedes other U.C. Allotment decisions addressed in the MFP III.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert J. Neary*  
Robert J. Neary  
Acting District Manager

cc:  
N.J. Ranches, Inc.  
Attention: Larry Hill  
Rebel Creek Ranch  
Orovada, NV 89425

Allotment: Abel Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	420	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 2,025 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Duane Boggio	366 AUMs
David & Thomas Cassinelli	854 AUMs
Ferraro Cattle Company	805 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Abel Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer use in the spring.
4. Sage grouse strutting grounds.
5. The lower portions of Wash O'Neill and Stonehouse Creeks are in a degraded condition.
6. Present grazing management is not meeting resource objectives.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.
9. Range improvements are not adequately maintained.
10. Ground squirrels and rabbits in seedings.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat

Allotment: Andorno

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	12	AUMs

3. Graze 873 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Paragien and Miller Cattle Company - 873 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Andorno Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 82% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Wildlife habitat is declining. There is a winter deer concentration area on the allotment.
4. Riparian areas are degrading.
5. Stocking rate.
6. Season-of-use.
7. Present grazing system is not meeting resource objectives.
8. Livestock distribution.
9. Ground squirrels.

Allotment monitoring will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Antelope

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	2 AUMs

3. Graze 563 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Woodrow Eriksen - 563 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Antelope Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 62% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
38% is in fair condition.
2. The allotment trend is downward.
3. Deer concentration area on the allotment. High spring deer use.
4. Antelope Creek and McConnell Creek are degraded.
5. Water quality is low in McConnell Creek.
6. The present AMP is not meeting the management objective.
7. Present range improvements are inadequate.
8. Excessive ground squirrel problem.
9. History of grazing trespass.
10. Repeated fires.
11. Stocking rate.
12. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Water quality

Allotment: Alder Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 41 burros.

McGee Mountains Herd Use Area - 0 horses and 41 burros.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,725 AUMs	(Same as Knott Creek)
Antelope	392 AUMs	
Bighorn sheep	319 AUMs	
Elk	384 AUMs	

3. Graze 11,787 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Alder Creek Ranch - 11,787 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Alder Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 87% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend is down on portions of the allotment.
3. Riparian and aspen habitat is declining.
4. Recreational use around Blue Lakes.
5. Water quality.
6. Present management not meeting all of the management objectives.
7. Stocking rate.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Poisonous plants - Astragalus spp.
11. Mining activity

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aspen habitat
7. Water quality
8. Recreational use

Allotment: Asa Moore

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	30	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 583 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Steve Lucas - 583 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Asa Moore Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 95% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Riparian habitat is declining.
4. Present management practices are not meeting resource objectives.
5. Season-of-use.
6. Stocking level.
7. Livestock drift between allotments
8. Deer winter use.
9. Wild horses.
10. Ground squirrels.
11. Livestock distribution.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat
7. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Bloody Run

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	195 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,613 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Mrs. George Miller	1,213 AUMs
T Quarter Circle	400 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Bloody Run Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 91% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.  
not meet allotment objectives.
7. Range improvements are inadequate. Need to rehabilitate seeding and develop more water facilities.
8. Current herbivore grazing use.
9. Season-of-use

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian areas
7. Rebel Creek
8. Wildlife

7. Wild horses

Allotment: Blue Mountain

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	30	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 4,313 livestock AUMs (active preference)

DeLong Ranches, Inc. - 4,313 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Blue Mountain Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 31% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. 30% of the allotment is in poor condition.
3. The allotment is in the checkerboard area.
4. Soil erosion is evident in the drainages and on the alluvial fans of Blue Mountain.
5. Additional water developments are needed.
6. Maintenance of existing projects has not been adequate.
7. Livestock distribution.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Livestock drift.
10. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wild horses
7. T and E plants
8. Soil erosion

Allotment: Buffalo

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 338 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Buffalo Ranch - 338 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Buffalo Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 74% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
26% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Deer concentrate on the allotment in the spring.
4. Pine and Falls Creeks are degraded.
5. The private land within the allotment is not owned by the permittee.
6. Present AMP is not meeting management objectives--needs revision.
7. Excessive ground squirrels.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aquatic habitat
7. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Bullhead

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 50 wild horses and 0 burros.

Owyhee-Bullhead Herd Use Area - 50 horses and 0 burros

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	105 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	190 AUMs

3. Graze 12,050 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Nevada First Corporation - 5,271 AUMs Winnemucca District  
6,779 AUMs Elko District

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Bullhead Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 90% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a static or downward trend.
3. Aspen and riparian areas are in poor and declining condition.
4. Aquatic habitats of the South Fork of the Little Humboldt River, First, Snowstorm, Pole, Kinney, and Kelly Creeks are deteriorating.
5. Increasing wild horse populations.
6. Lahontan cutthroat trout.
7. Poor water quality.
8. Present grazing management is not meeting resource objectives.
9. Water distribution.
10. Wild horses.
11. History of grazing trespass.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Aspen
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat
8. Wild horses
9. Water quality
10. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Buttermilk

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	300 AUMs
Antelope	12 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,733 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Loui Cerri	900 AUMs
Robert MacDiarmid	332 AUMs
Carlo Recanzone	208 AUMs
Seven H-L Ranch	741 AUMs
James Wallace	552 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Buttermilk Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 37% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
62% of the allotment is in fair condition..
2. Allotment trend is down.
3. Deer winter and spring concentration area and migration routes.
4. Sage grouse strutting grounds and wintering area.
5. Riparian habitat in Martin Creek is degrading.
6. Present management is not meeting objectives.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Ground squirrels in seedings.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Livestock distribution.
11. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Chimney Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 460 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Victor Anderson - 460 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Chimney Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 85% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in static or downward trend.
3. Deer spring and winter use.
4. Chimney Creek is degraded.
5. AMP is not meeting management objectives.
6. Range improvements are inadequate.
7. Ground squirrels.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat

Allotment: Cordero

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 189 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association - 189 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Cordero Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Unauthorized horse use.
4. Season-of-use.
5. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Coyote Hills

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	100 AUMs
Antelope	24 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,397 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Daniel and Sammie Ugalde - 2,397 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Coyote Hills Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 73% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
27% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Much of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Yearlong deer use.
4. Sage grouse strutting and brooding grounds.
5. Riparian areas and drainages show signs of degradation.
6. Present AMP is not meeting management objectives.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Livestock distribution.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Season-of-use.
11. Mining activity.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Crow Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	27 AUMs
Antelope	6 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 686 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Ed Casey - 686 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Crow Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Allotment condition is poor to fair.
2. Allotment trend is static.
3. Riparian and meadow habitat is deteriorating.
4. Season-of-use.
5. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Crowley Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	58	AUMs
Antelope	24	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 2,856 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Buffalo Ranch - 2,856 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Crowley Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 40% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
36% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Lyle Spring Meadow is in poor condition.
3. Riparian and aquatic habitat along Crowley Creek has been severely damaged.
4. Uranium prospecting.
5. Water quality is poor in Crowley and Calavera Creeks.
6. Existing AMP needs revision.
7. Livestock distribution.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aquatic habitat
7. Water quality

Allotment: Daveytown

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

The Herd Use Area is in checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	45 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 5,165 livestock AUMs (active preference)

John Falen	5,149 AUMs
Frank McErquiaga	16 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Daveytown Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 91% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
9% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Most of the allotment is in a downward or static trend.
3. Deer yearlong use.
4. Wild horses.
5. Checkerboard land ownership.
6. Use of livestock waters for mining purposes.
7. Livestock distribution.
8. Present grazing management is inadequate.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Halogeton.
11. Poor maintenance of range improvements.
12. Stocking rate.
13. Mining.
14. Livestock drift.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Wild horses

Allotment: Deer Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 20 wild horses and 0 burros.

Jackson Mountains Herd Use Area - 20 wild horses and 0 burros.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	112 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	58 AUMs

3. Graze 754 livestock AUMs (active preference)

John and Helen Cator - 754 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Deer Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Productive potential of the allotment is low.
3. The majority of the allotment has a static or downward trend.
4. Deer winter and summer use.
5. Sage grouse.
6. Major drainages show signs of deterioration.
7. Present management is not meeting objectives.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Livestock drift.
10. Maintenance of range improvements is inadequate.
11. Season-of-use.
12. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Desert Valley

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	73	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	34	AUMs

3. Graze 1,596 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Laura McKernan - 1,596 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Desert Valley Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The majority of the allotment has low productive potential.
3. Allotment trend is down.
4. Deer summer and winter use.
5. Willow Creek is in poor condition.
6. A small wild horse population is on the allotment.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Livestock distribution.
10. Existing range improvements are inadequate.
11. The size and terrain of this allotment prohibit intensive management.
12. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.
13. Livestock drift.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat
8. Wild horses

Allotment: Double H

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75 AUMs
Antelope	22 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	65 AUMs

3. Graze 1,687 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Grace McErquiaga - 1,687 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Double H Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 90% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is down.
3. Wildlife habitat is declining.
4. Livestock distribution.
5. Riparian areas are in poor condition.
6. Range improvements are inadequate.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Mining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Dyke Hot

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,075 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,636 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Rob Nuffer - 1,636 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Dyke Hot Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 86% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
13% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward on slopes accessible to livestock.
3. Spring and winter deer concentration area.
4. High erosion on Upper and Lower Pass Creeks.
5. Livestock distribution.
6. Riparian areas are deteriorating.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Cultural sites.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Eden Valley

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	240 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,629 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Jack Fullenwider - 2,629 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Eden Valley Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 41% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
59% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is static.
3. Deer winter and summer use.
4. Meadows, riparian areas, and major drainages show signs of deterioration.
5. Wild horses.
6. Checkerboard land ownership.
7. Past mining activities have denuded considerable acreage.
8. Present grazing management is not meeting long range resource objectives.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Season-of-use.
11. Stocking rate.
12. Livestock distribution.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat
8. Wild horses

Allotment: Eleven Mile Flat

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 1,542 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Ellison Ranching Co. - 1,542 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Eleven Mile Flat Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Freezing of water developments during winter.
4. Livestock drift.
5. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Flat Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	195 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,678 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Kenneth Earp - 2,678 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Flat Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 31% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Riparian and meadow habitat is deteriorating.
4. Wildlife habitat is in fair-poor condition.
5. Soil erosion is evident.
6. Water quality is poor.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Grass tetany associated with crested wheatgrass seedings.
9. Ground squirrels.
10. Season-of-use.
11. AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
12. Stocking rate.
13. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat
7. Wildlife habitat
8. Water quality

Allotment: Fort McDermitt

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	63 AUMs
Antelope	30 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,149 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association - 2,149 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Fort McDermitt Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 32% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
68% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is down on the native range.
3. Wildlife habitat is deteriorating.
4. Water quality is poor.
5. Intermingled Indian Reservation and public land.
6. Livestock distribution.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.
10. History of grazing trespass.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Water quality

Allotment: Fort Scott

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	90	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 320 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Lewis and Ruby Miller - 320 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Fort Scott Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 84% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Sage grouse.
4. Deer winter and spring use.
5. Riparian and aquatic areas are in a degraded condition.
6. The existing AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
7. Stocking rate.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Livestock waters are inadequate.
10. Ground squirrels in seedings.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat

Allotment: Gallagher Flat

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,720 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Grace McErquiaga	520 AUMs
Frank McErquiaga	1,200 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Gallagher Flat Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Vegetative potential is poor.
4. Implementation of intensive grazing management would not be cost effective.
5. Present management is not meeting resource objectives.
6. Season-of-use.
7. Livestock distribution.
8. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Golconda Butte

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,089 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Glen Tipton - 1,089 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Golconda Butte Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 55% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
45% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Soil conditions are fair-poor on much of the allotment.
3. The trend is static or downward.
4. Range improvements are inadequate.
5. Mixed land status and ownership prohibits intensive management.
6. Riparian habitat is declining.
7. Wild horses.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Livestock distribution
11. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Granite

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	90 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 216 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Kenneth Buckingham	108 AUMs
Fred E. Buckingham	108 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Granite Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 65% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
35% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer winter and spring use.
4. Sage grouse strutting ground.
5. Riparian habitat is declining.
6. Water quality is poor.
7. Stocking rate.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Present management is not meeting resource management goals.
10. Some controversy exists concerning the carrying capacity of the public range.
11. Ground squirrels in seedings.
12. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat
8. Water quality

Allotment: Hanson Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	60	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 96 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Lewis Miller - 96 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Hanson Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 85% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer winter and spring use area.
4. Sage grouse present on allotment.
5. Significant cultural sites on allotment.
6. Season-of-use.
7. Present management system is not meeting objectives.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Ground squirrels in seedings.
10. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Cultural sites

Allotment: Happy Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 35 wild horses and 0 burros.

Jackson Mountains Herd Use Area - 35 wild horses and 0 burros

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	262	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	38	AUMs

3. Graze 3,724 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Jule DeLong - 3,724 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Happy Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 98% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Wildlife habitat is deteriorating.
4. Riparian habitat on Happy Creek is deteriorating.
5. Soil erosion is evident.
6. Bighorn sheep reintroduction.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Present management is not meeting objectives.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Livestock drift.
11. Maintenance of range improvements is inadequate.
12. Halogeton.
13. Land ownership.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Water quality
8. Riparian habitat
9. Wild horses

Allotment: Horse Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	805	AUMs
Antelope	55	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	98	AUMs

3. Graze 4,449 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Frank McErquiaga - 4,449 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Horse Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

- ✓1. 74% of the allotment is in poor condition.
- ✓2. Deer winter range.
- ✓3. Riparian condition poor.
4. Uranium mining.
5. Poor water quality.
- ✓6. Livestock distribution.
- ✓7. Season-of-use.
- ✓8. Ground squirrels in seedings.
- ✓9. Antelope use yearlong.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Water quality
8. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Hot Springs Peak

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Herd Use Area is on checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	195 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,770 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Stanley and Janice Klaumann - 1,770 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Hot Springs Peak Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 40% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is static.
3. Deer winter and summer use.
4. Sage grouse wintering area.
5. Wild horses.
6. Season-of-use
7. Present management is not meeting objectives.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Grass tetany on seedlings.
10. Stocking rate.
11. Livestock distribution.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Wild horses

Allotment: Humboldt Valley

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	300 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 7,602 livestock AUMs (active preference)

DeLong Ranches, Inc.	4,313 AUMs
T Quarter Circle	1,763 AUMs
William H. Casey	238 AUMs
E. D. Thacker, Jr.	60 AUMs
Tharalson & Duncan	1,228 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Humboldt Valley Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 87% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Meadows and riparian areas are in poor to very poor condition.
4. Wild horses.
5. Checkerboard land pattern.
6. Significant cultural sites are found within the allotment.
7. Present management is not meeting objectives.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Trespass history.
11. Stocking rate.
12. Maintenance of range improvements is inadequate.
13. Livestock distribution.
14. Livestock drift.
15. Mining.
16. Land ownership.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian areas and meadows
7. Wild horses
8. T & E plants

Allotment: Indian Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 250 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Forrest Bell - 250 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Indian Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 54% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer winter and spring use.
4. Soil erosion is evident in the major drainages.
5. Present management is not meeting objectives. AMP needs to be revised.
6. Season-of-use.
7. There are National Register or National Register eligible cultural sites on the allotment.
8. Ground squirrels in seedings.
9. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Cultural sites

Allotment: Iron Point

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.  
Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	30 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,240 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Mrs. Jo Hibbs Christison	653 AUMs
Pinson Ranch	587 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Iron Point Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 95% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Deer migration route.
4. Soil erosion is evident.
5. Controversy exists over grazing privileges.
6. Checkerboard land pattern.
7. Riparian habitat is declining.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Season-of-use
10. Pediocactus simpsonii var. robustior watch category Nevada state list.
11. Land ownership.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife

Allotment: Jackson Mountains

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 160 wild horses and 0 burros.

Jackson Mountains Herd Use Area - 0 burros and 160 wild horses.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	448	AUMs
Antelope	72	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	346	AUMs

3. Graze 12,266 livestock AUMs (active preference)

DeLong Ranches, Inc. - 12,266 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Jackson Mountains Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 98% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Observed trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Wildlife habitat is deteriorating.
4. Jackson, Bottle, Trout, and Big Creeks have riparian and aquatic habitat in deteriorating condition.
5. Antelope and wild horses conflict with livestock use.
6. Mining activity in the Buffalo Peak area conflict with grazing.
7. Water quality is low.
8. Bighorn sheep reintroduction area.
9. There is high outside interest in the management of this area.
10. Season-of-use
11. Livestock distribution.
12. Additional range improvements are needed (water developments, fences, seedings, etc.).
13. Livestock drift.
14. Stocking rate.
15. Mining activity.
16. WSA

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Water quality
8. Wild horses

Allotment: Jakes Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,610 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Hammond Ranches, Inc.	413 AUMs
Ellison Ranching Co.	987 AUMs
Kenneth R. Buckingham	210 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Jakes Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 91% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
9% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Poor maintenance of range improvements.
4. Livestock drift.
5. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Jordan Meadows

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	170 AUMs
Antelope	120 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 10,262 livestock AUMs (active preference)

John Falen - 10,262 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Jordan Meadows Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 64% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
29% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is generally static except for riparian areas where trend is downward.
3. Jordan Meadows, Washburn, Crowley, and River Creeks are in a degraded condition.
4. Crowley Creek contains the Lahontan cutthroat trout.
5. Astragalus solitarius is found in south and west McDermitt Mine flats.
6. Water quality is poor.
7. Existing AMP is not meeting management objectives.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Livestock distribution.
11. Stocking rate.
12. Season-of-use.
13. Fenced federal.
14. Trespass horse use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aquatic habitat
7. Water quality
8. T & E plants and fish

Allotment: Kings River

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,375 AUMs
Antelope	71 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	109 AUMs

3. Graze 12,403 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Bengoa Ranching Co. - 12,403 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Kings River Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 60% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
16% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Trend on the majority of the allotment is static or downward.
3. Severe aspen deterioration.
4. Riparian and meadow areas are in poor condition.
5. Aquatic habitat is in poor condition.
6. Uranium mining activity.
7. Poor water quality.
8. Recreation use areas in conflict with livestock grazing.
9. Livestock distribution.
10. AMP is not meeting management objectives.
11. Existing range improvements are inadequate.
12. Season-of-use.
13. Grass tetany on seedings.
14. Ground squirrels.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat
7. Aquatic habitat
8. Water quality
9. Aspen

Allotment: Knott Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,725 AUMs	(Same as Alder Creek)
Antelope	392 AUMs	
Bighorn sheep	319 AUMs	
Elk	384 AUMs	

3. Graze 6,032 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Knott Creek Ranch - 6,032 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Knott Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Condition is fair on the lower elevations.
2. Riparian and aspen habitat is declining.
3. Recreational use around Onion and Knott Creek Lakes.
4. Subdivision by Knott Creek Reservoir.
5. Water quality.
6. Range improvements are inadequate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aspen habitat
7. Water quality
8. Recreational use

Allotment: Little Horse Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	120	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	33	AUMs

3. Graze 524 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Henry McErquiaga - 524 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Little Horse Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 80% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The trend on the allotment is static or downward.
3. Deer summer and winter use areas.
4. Sage grouse brooding grounds.
5. Antelope summer use.
6. Horse Creek drainage is deteriorating.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Present management is not meeting objectives.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Riparian habitat is declining.
11. Mining activity.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Little Owyhee

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 200 wild horses and 0 burros.

Owyhee-Bullhead Herd Use Area - 200 horses and 0 burros

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	AUMs
Antelope	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	AUMs

3. Graze 41,610 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Nevada First Corporation - 27,798 AUMs Winnemucca District  
13,370 AUMs Elko District  
442 AUMs National Forest

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Little Owyhee Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 72% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
26% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is down.
- ✓ 3. Critical wildlife habitat is declining.
4. Riparian habitat is declining.
- ✓ 5. Winterfat is in poor condition.
6. Lahontan (Humboldt) cutthroat trout.
- ✓ 7. Aquatic habitat is declining.
8. Wild horses.
9. AMP is not meeting multiple use objectives.
- ✓ 10. Range improvements are inadequate.
11. Livestock drift.
- ✓ 12. Stocking rate.
- ✓ 13. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.
14. Hackelia ophiobia - watch Nevada state threatened species.
- ✓ 15. Water quality is poor.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat
8. Wild horses
9. Winterfat

Allotment: Little Owyhee (Oregon)

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 892 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Fort McDermitt Stockmen's Association - 892 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Little Owyhee (Oregon) Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 33% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
67% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Season-of-use.
4. Stocking rate.
5. Maintenance of range improvements is inadequate.
6. Wild horses.
7. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Long Canyon

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	15	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 1,697 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Frey and Sons, Inc. - 1,697 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Long Canyon Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 69% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
21% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is down.
3. Meadows show signs of deterioration.
4. AMP is not meeting management.
5. Range improvements are inadequate.
6. Ground squirrels and rabbits in seedings.
7. Livestock distribution.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Halogeton

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Lower Lower Quinn

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 464 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Paragien and Miller Cattle Company	237 AUMs
Woodrow Eriksen	227 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Lower Lower Quinn Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 80% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
20% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is alkali soil with low potential.
3. Allotment trend is static or downward.
4. The intermingled land ownership pattern precludes sound management.
5. Present management is inadequate.
6. Range improvements are inadequate with low economic investment potential.
7. Studies are inadequate. Fenced private land hinders management of public lands.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Ground squirrels.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: McDermitt Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	20 AUMs
Antelope	14 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 188 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Gary and Mary Minor - 188 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the McDermitt Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 16% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
84% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Riparian habitat is declining.
4. Range improvements are inadequate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Mullinix

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	60	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 133 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Harold K. Boggio - 133 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Mullinix Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 53% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
47% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Riparian habitat is declining.
4. There is deer winter range and sage grouse strutting grounds on the allotment.
5. Season-of-use.
6. Present management practices are inadequate.
7. Ground squirrels in seedings.
8. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Osgood Mountain

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	330 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 3,387 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Jo Hibbs Christison	1,782 AUMs
Pinson Ranch	1,605 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Osgood Mountain Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 74% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
26% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is static or downward.
3. Wildlife habitat is declining.
4. Poor water distribution.
5. Riparian habitat is declining.
6. Astragalus yoder-williamsii sensitive plant.
7. Mixed land status complicates intensive management.
8. Season-of-use
9. Stocking rate.
10. Range improvements are inadequate.
11. Livestock distribution.
12. Mining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat
8. Sensitive plants

Allotment: Paiute Meadows

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 59 wild horses and 0 burros.

Black Rock Range East Herd Use Area - 59 wild horses and 0 burros

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,838 AUMs
Antelope	307 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	180 AUMs

3. Graze 7,827 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Paiute Meadows Ranch - 7,827 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Paiute Meadows Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 91% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Wildlife habitat is degrading.
4. Winter and spring wildlife concentration areas.
5. Riparian areas on Bartlett and Battle Creeks are in poor condition.
6. Wild horses.
7. WSA NV-020-620 and 621.
8. Water quality is poor.
9. Outside interest in resources on this allotment is high.
10. Livestock distribution.
11. Existing range improvements are inadequate.
12. Maintenance of existing range improvements is inadequate.
13. Stocking rate.
14. Season-of-use.
15. Mining activity.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat
8. Water quality
9. Wild horses

Allotment: Paradise Hill

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	150 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,293 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Mrs. George Miller	685 AUMs
Steve Lucas	273 AUMs
Triple T Ranches	1,335 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Paradise Hill Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 61% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
39% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Yearlong deer use.
4. Season-of-use.
5. Range improvements are inadequate.
6. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.
7. The AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
8. Range improvements are not adequately maintained.
9. Ground squirrels and rabbits in seedings.
10. History of grazing trespass.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Pine Forest

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	2,338 AUMs
Antelope	108 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	72 AUMs

3. Graze 9,700 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Pine Forest Land and Livestock Co. - 9,700 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Pine Forest Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 92% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Apparent trend is downward.
3. Wildlife habitat is deteriorating.
4. Riparian and aquatic habitat is deteriorating.
5. Water quality is low in Leonard, Snow, and Chicken Creeks.
6. Outside interest in the management of the resources in the Pine Forest is high.
7. Season-of-use.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Maintenance of existing range improvements is inadequate.
10. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat
8. Water quality
9. Sensitive plant (Calanthus barnebi)

Allotment: Pole Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife

Deer	52 AUMs
Antelope	48 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	55 AUMs

3. Graze 2,375 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Kenneth Earp - 2,375 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Pole Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 70% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. Sage grouse strutting and brooding grounds.
3. Uranium exploration.
4. Potential bighorn sheep reintroduction.
5. Season-of-use.
6. Range improvements are inadequate especially south of Thacker Pass.
7. Poisonous plants - Lupine.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Pole Creek is degraded.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Aquatic habitat
8. Water quality

Allotment: Pueblo Mountain

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	84 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,657 livestock AUMs (active preference)

William P. and Ruth Moser - 1,657 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Pueblo Mountain Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Trend on the allotment is static.
2. Condition on low country is fair.
3. Yearlong deer use.
4. Antelope winter use.
5. Present AMP needs review and revision.
6. Range improvements are inadequate.
7. Riparian and meadow habitat is declining.
8. Livestock drift.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Sensitive species

Allotment: Quinn River (Oregon)

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	40	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 447 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Mrs. Jeanne Nouque - 447 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Quinn River (Oregon) Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 60% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Season-of-use.
4. Maintenance of range improvements is inadequate.
5. Stocking rate.
6. Wild horses.
7. Riparian and meadow deterioration.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Rebel Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	195 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	10 AUMs

3. Graze 1,000 livestock AUMs (active preference)

N.J. Ranches Inc. - 1,000 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Rebel Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 42% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. 58% of the allotment is in poor condition.
3. Observed trend is downward.
4. Rebel Creek is degraded.
5. Deer spring use and deer concentration areas present on the allotment.
6. Present management does not meet allotment objectives.
7. Range improvements are inadequate. Need to rehabilitate seeding and develop more water facilities.
8. Current herbivore grazing use.
9. Season-of-use

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian areas
7. Rebel Creek
8. Wildlife

Allotment: Sand Dunes

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	90 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 3,865 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Malvin Pedroli	368 AUMs
Stanley J. Daniels	183 AUMs
T Quarter Circle	3,314 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Sand Dunes Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 94% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Wild horses.
4. Riparian areas along the Humboldt River are declining.
5. Significant cultural site are present.
6. Significant use by motorcycles and dune buggies.
7. Soil erosion is evident in the dune area.
8. Present management does not meet objectives.
9. Season-of-use.
10. Range improvements are inadequate.
11. Checkerboard land pattern - fractured ownership.
12. Livestock distribution.
13. History of unauthorized use.
14. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.
15. Stocking rate.
16. Livestock drift.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wild horses
7. T & E plants
8. Recreational use
9. Cultural sites

Allotment: Sand Hills-Holloway Mountain

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	50	AUMs
Antelope	6	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 1,035 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Wynn Hendricks - 1,035 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Sand Hills-Holloway Mountain Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Livestock distribution.
2. Allotment trend is static.
3. Range improvements inadequate.
4. Riparian and meadow habitat deteriorating.
5. Antelope and deer habitat declining.
6. Stocking rate.
7. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Sand Pass

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	60 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,867 livestock AUMs (active preference)

T Quarter Circle Ranch, Inc. - 1,867 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Sand Pass Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 69% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
31% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer yearlong use.
4. Sage grouse.
5. Wild horses.
6. Checkerboard land status impairs intensive management.
7. ORV use.
8. Present management is not meeting resource objectives.
9. Range improvements are inadequate.
10. Riparian habitat is declining.
11. History of grazing trespass.
12. Season-of-use.
13. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Wild horses
8. Sensitive plants
9. ORV use

Allotment: Scott Springs

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	135	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 419 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Nevada First Corporation - 419 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Scott Springs Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 70% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. The trend on the allotment is static or downward.
3. Winter deer use.
4. Wild horse use.
5. Astragalus yoder-williamsii present on the allotment.
6. Range improvements are inadequate.
7. Riparian habitat is declining.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Stocking rate.
10. Livestock distribution.
11. Checkerboard land pattern.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Wild horse studies
8. T & E plants

Allotment: Sodhouse

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 382 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Nevada First Corporation - 382 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Sodhouse Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. Much of the allotment has a downward trend.
3. Present range improvements are inadequate.
4. Present management is not meeting the long-term goals for the allotment.
5. Livestock drift.
6. Season-of-use.
7. Stocking rate.
8. Land ownership.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Singus

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	180 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 261 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Lyman Schwartz - 261 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Singus Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 60% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Deer yearlong use.
4. Sage grouse.
5. Riparian habitat has declined.
6. Ground squirrels and rabbits in seedings.
7. AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
8. Season-of-use.
9. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Solid Silver

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	45	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 239 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Fred Buckingham - 239 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Solid Silver Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Deer winter and spring use.
2. Sage grouse strutting grounds.
3. Riparian habitat declining.
4. Soil erosion is evident.
5. Season-of-use.
6. Ground squirrels in seedings.
7. AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
8. Stocking rate.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Spring Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	150 AUMs
Antelope	48 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,100 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Barnes Cattle Company - 2,100 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Spring Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 77% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
23% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is down.
3. Deer concentration area winter and spring.
4. Sage grouse.
5. Stocking rate.
6. Season-of-use.
7. AMP is not meeting objectives.
8. Range improvements are inadequate.
9. Riparian areas are deteriorating.
10. Ground squirrels in seedings.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Sugarloaf

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	75 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 600 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Robert Thomas - 600 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Sugarloaf Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Much of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Deer winter use.
3. Sage grouse.
4. Livestock water is unreliable.
5. Riparian habitat is declining.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: Tall Corral

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	90	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 623 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Hammond Ranches, Inc. - 623 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Tall Corral Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor or fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Livestock drift.
4. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Twenty Five

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 1,054 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Twenty Five Corporation ~ 1,054 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Twenty Five Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Inadequate water.
4. Season-of-use.
5. Livestock drift.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: U.C.

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	150 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	22 AUMs

3. Graze 5,228 livestock AUMs (active preference)

John Falen - 5,228 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the U.C. Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 50% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend of the native range is downward.
3. Critical deer use exists in the allotment.
4. Potential bighorn sheep reintroduction.
5. Aquatic condition of Canyon Creek is poor.
6. Riparian condition is poor.
7. Ground squirrels.
8. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.
9. Scotch thistle.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian and aquatic habitat

*For objectives  
and the initial  
starting point  
see the U.C. CRMP  
plan.*

Allotment: Upper Lower Quinn

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 436 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Willow Creek	375	AUMs
Buffalo Ranch	61	AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Upper Lower Quinn Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Intermingled ownership precludes sound management.
2. Present range improvements are inadequate. More water developments are needed.
3. Fenced private lands hinder management of public lands.
4. Stocking rate.
5. Season-of-use.
6. Rodents.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Washburn

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	30 AUMs
Antelope	96 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,601 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Mentaberry Brothers - 1,601 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Washburn Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 86% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
14% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. There is a downward trend in the lower areas.
3. Key winter range for antelope.
4. Several sage grouse strutting areas.
5. Riparian degradation in Washburn Creek and associated drainages.
6. Astragalus solitarius endangered plant.
7. Uranium exploration.
8. Poor water quality.
9. Soil erosion evident.
10. AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
11. Inadequate maintenance of range projects.
12. Inadequate range improvements.
13. Livestock distribution.
14. Season-of-use.
15. Stocking rate.
16. History of grazing trespass.
17. Fenced federal land.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife use
7. Riparian areas
8. Sensitive plant
9. Water quality
10. Soil erosion

Allotment: White House

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

Allotment is checkerboard land.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	0	AUMs
Antelope	0	AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0	AUMs

3. Graze 156 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Ellison Ranching Co. - 156 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the White House Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. Range condition is fair to poor.
2. Vegetative potential is low.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance

Allotment: Wilder Bilk

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	1,418 AUMs
Antelope	236 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	93 AUMs

3. Graze 17,419 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Dufurrena Sheep Company	3,430 AUMs
Ivory Ranches, Inc.	13,887 AUMs
Waldkirch/Leased to Marvin Casey	102 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Wilder Bilk Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 70% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
13% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. The majority of the allotment is in a downward trend.
3. Aspen groves are deteriorating.
4. Riparian habitat is deteriorating.
5. Aquatic habitat on Bilk, Wilder, Little Wilder, and Maggie Creeks are in poor condition.
6. Lahontan cutthroat trout are present in the streams.
7. Water quality is poor.
8. Livestock distribution.
9. Existing range improvements are inadequate to meet management objectives.
10. Halogeton poisoning livestock.
11. Livestock drift.
12. Excessive numbers of beavers.
13. Stocking rate.
14. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aquatic habitat
7. Water quality
8. Aspen
9. Wildlife habitat

Allotment: William Stock

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	170 AUMs
Antelope	36 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 5,907 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Steve Lucas - 5,907 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the William Stock Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 44% of the allotment is in poor condition.  
56% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Allotment trend is downward.
3. Some meadow deterioration is affecting sage grouse and antelope.
4. Riparian and aquatic habitat in Martin Creek and the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River is deteriorating.
5. AMP is not meeting management objectives.
6. Livestock distribution.
7. Range improvements are inadequate.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian and aquatic habitat
7. Wildlife habitat
8. Water quality

Allotment: Willow Creek

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	195 AUMs
Antelope	0 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 1,231 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Kenneth Earp - 1,231 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Willow Creek Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 46% of the allotment is in poor condition.
2. Trend on the allotment is downward.
3. Deer winter and spring use areas are deteriorating.
4. Riparian and meadow areas are declining.
5. Soil erosion is evident.
6. Ground squirrels.
7. AMP is not meeting resource objectives.
8. Stocking rate.
9. Season-of-use.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Wildlife habitat
7. Riparian habitat

Allotment: Zimmerman

Long-range Allotment Management Objectives:

1. Graze 0 wild horses and 0 burros.

No wild horses or burros on the allotment.

2. Provide habitat for reasonable numbers of wildlife:

Deer	150 AUMs
Antelope	24 AUMs
Bighorn sheep	0 AUMs

3. Graze 2,093 livestock AUMs (active preference)

Evan A. Zimmerman - 2,093 AUMs

Specific problems, issues, or conflicts that have been identified on the Zimmerman Allotment through the Bureau's planning system are listed below. CRMP and activity plans will consider these problems.

1. 100% of the allotment is in fair condition.
2. Riparian habitat needs improvement.
3. Season-of-use.
4. Inadequate maintenance of range improvements.

Allotment monitoring plan will include:

1. Ecological site condition and trend
2. Actual use
3. Climate
4. Range utilization
5. Project maintenance
6. Riparian habitat

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM-2

Objective

Increase existing allocatable livestock forage by artificial methods from the present 103,721 AUMs to approximately 193,472 AUMs (89,751 AUM increase) within 30 years. Refer to Table RM-2 for anticipated increases. Refer to Appendix 1 for methods used to determine anticipated increases.

Rationale

The Bureau is committed by policy (Instruction Memorandum 75-407), and directed by law (The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended and supplemented, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 102(a)(7) and (8), to manage and provide livestock forage on a sustained yield basis.

The passage of Public Law 95-514 (The Public Rangelands Improvement Act) in 1978 authorizes Congress to appropriate \$14,000,000 annually in fiscal years 1980 through 1982 for range improvements. The authorization extends through 1999.

The present active preference is 228,766 AUMs. The 1978 range survey indicated that there are 103,721 AUMs of allocatable livestock forage within the MFP area. Therefore, to manage on a sustained yield basis would require an adjustment of 55 percent. Obtaining the objective would reduce the adjustment to 15 percent.

Authorized grazing use within the MFP area has been steadily declining.

The 1977 Nevada Agricultural statistics published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and University of Nevada, Reno reported a decrease (page 9) of 15,000 cattle from 1973 to 1978, and a decrease of 2,100 sheep during the same period. These statistics are for Humboldt County. The MFP area encompasses 82 percent of the public lands in Humboldt County.

The Economic Profile Supplement (EPS) for the District was published in 1974. This document covered Humboldt and Pershing Counties. The EPS reported (page 17) that "BLM permittee dependence on public lands for their total livestock forage supply for the past eight years has been running between 40-50 percent dependency. The EPS also stated (page 17) that this dependence has been steadily decreasing since 1969. Currently approximately 29 percent.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM-2

Continued

Page 2 - RM-2

Meeting the objective would help stabilize the livestock industry. Obtaining the objective would also provide additional forage, which is one means to ensure continuing economic livestock units.

It is assumed that unless the increase is not managed on a sustained yield basis, many individuals, groups, and associations would be highly concerned.

A substantial adjustment would be necessary if the 103,721 AUM figure is used as the initial stocking rate. It is assumed that this base figure would be strongly opposed and disliked by ranchers and others who share similar views. The socio-economic impact would be substantial. In the SEP document, Dr. Ruth Houghton stated that "changes require adjusting to new conditions and are often economically and emotionally disruptive."

There are no conflicts between URA and MFP data.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2      Step 3

Continued

Page 2 - RM-2

Alternatives considered were (1) obtaining increases in forage entirely through natural regeneration and (2), increase forage by prescribed burning methods. Although eventually there should be more of an increase through natural regeneration, the increase will not be sufficient to meet the 30 year time frame. Prescribed burning produce the necessary quantity and quality of forage. In addition, not enough data (soil type, fuel, etc.) has been gathered to immediately begin a burning program.

The social and economic effects would be positive. It is assumed the recommendation would be received favorably from the licensees. At the current market price of \$525 per cow-calf unit, and assuming an average of eight months on the public range, an increase of 89,751 AUMs would generate \$5,889,909 of additional revenue for the livestock industry. Based on a multiplier of 1.61368 the total direct and indirect impact on the economy of Humboldt County would be \$9,504,429.

AUMs represent more than a source of revenue, they also represent valuable ranch assets that can be bought and sold separately or as a component of the ranch. At a commercial rate of \$40.00/AUM, an increase of 89,751 AUMs would mean an increase in the value of ranch assets of \$3,590,040. When AUMs are converted to Animal Unit (AU) terms and asset value of 89,751 increase in AUMs becomes \$14,584,537 (89,751 AUMs divided by 8 months average grazing period on federal range = 11,219 AUs; 11,219 AUs at \$1,300 per AU = \$14,584,700). It should be emphasized that the figures for revenue, AUM value and, AU value are not additive, each figure represents a different method for placing a value on the increase in AUMs resulting from range improvement programs.

Support Needs

1. Soil survey of all land treatment areas.
2. Archeology.
3. Engineering for feasibility study, preliminary layout and design, contract supervision, road maintenance, and installation of projects.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Paradise-Denio
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-2      Step 3

Recommendation RM-2.1

MFP 1 Increase existing allocatable livestock forage by artificial methods by:

- (A) Seeding approximately 281,210 acres.
- (B) Controlling sagebrush on approximately 119,978 acres.
- (C) Development of water sources.

The sagebrush control and seeded areas will be rested for two full calendar years after treatment, or until seedlings are firmly established.

Seeding application will be done in the fall; late September or early October.

After substantiated by studies, allocate all increase of forage to livestock.

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

It is assumed that without remedial action, livestock grazing would be severely curtailed in most allotments.

There are no policy or legal constraints.

Livestock forage can be increased by approximately 82,667 AUMs by seeding projects. An additional increase of 6,802 AUMs can be realized through chemical control of sagebrush. About 282 AUMs can be added by developing water sources in those areas excluded by water suitability criteria. Refer to Table RM-2.1(c) and RM-2.1(c) Overlay for specifics.

These treatments, in combination with recommendations addressed in RM-1 and RM-3, are needed to meet all objectives. The recommendation would substantially offset expected adjustments in allowable grazing use that may result from RM-1.1 (adjust initial stocking rate to available forage). The ultimate goal of all objectives is to provide for maximum livestock grazing upon the public lands on a sustained yield basis. Without implementation of remedial actions, this goal will not be achieved within the 30 year reasonable time limit.

Table RM-2./

Paradise-Denio MFP

Recommendation For Water Developments

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Anticipated Increase In AUMs</u>
1. Jackson Mountain	227
2. Sand Dunes	48
3. Humboldt Valley	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	282

Refer to Denio MFP Overlay (RM-2) for specific site locations. This recommendation concerns those areas where no AUMs were allocated because the areas are more than four miles from water.

Table RM-2.1  
Paradise MFP Area

Recommended Vegetative Treatment

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in ADMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/ADM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre		
Ft. McDermitt	Plow & Seed	2,709	903	\$162,540	\$60	*	3.0
Jordan Meadows	Plow & Seed	7,492	2,497	449,520	\$60	*	3.0
U.C.	Re-Seed	1,348	357	40,440	\$30	14.62	3.0
	Plow & Seed	9,201	2,370 2,727	552,060	\$60	13.2	3.0
Crowley C	Plow & Seed	2,315	772	138,900	\$60	*	3.0
Flat Creek	Re-Seed	2,176	555	65,280	\$30	12.80	3.0
	Sagebrush						
	Control Spray	1,105	158	17,680	\$16	*	7.0
Pole Creek	Plow & Seed	4,078	1,206 1,419	244,680	\$60	26.7	3.0
	Sagebrush						
Willow Creek	Control Spray	3,154	167	50,464	\$16	11.10	7.0
	Re-Seed	830	243	24,900	\$30	24.51	3.0
	Sagebrush (Seeding)						
Double H	Control Spray	1,288	118 261	20,608	\$16	4.14	3.0
	Sagebrush						
Antelope	Control Spray	22,520	1,321	360,320	\$16	11.88	7.0
	Seeding	1,706	569	51,180	\$30	*	3.0
Buffalo	Plow & Seed	1,863	485	111,780	\$60	13.7	3.0

6172

Table RM-2.) (cont.)

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/AUM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre Per AUM		
Andorno	Plow & Seed (Native)	5,730	1,240	\$343,800	\$60 277	8.55	3.0
	Plow & Seed (Seeding)	2,164	548 1788	129,840	\$60 236	12.51	3.0
Long Canyon	Plow & Seed Sagebrush Control Spray	740	247	44,400	\$60 180	*	3.0
	Plow & Seed	1,278	86 333	20,448	\$16 238	13.16	7.0
Chimney Creek	Plow & Seed	2,156	626	129,360	\$60 207	23.18	3.0
Paradise Hill	Sagebrush Control Spray (Seeding)	1,184	291	18,944	\$16 65	11.38	3.0
	Plow & Seed	3,231	861 7152	193,860	\$60 225	14.96	3.0
Abel Creek	Plow & Seed (Seedings)	3,597	907	215,820	\$60 238	12.32	3.0
	Sagebrush Control Spray (Seedings)	4,148	729 1626	66,368	\$16 91	6.34	3.0
Singus	Sagebrush Control Spray (Seed.)	241	45	3,856	\$16 86	6.94	3.0
Hanson Creek	Plow & Seed	191	64	11,460	\$60 180	*	3.0
Indian Creek	Seed	61	20	1,830	\$30 92	*	3.0
Hot Springs	Plow & Seed	3,287	1,045	197,220	\$60 189	64.45	3.0
Bullhead	Plow & Seed Sagebrush Control Spray	15,966	4,933	957,960	\$60 194	41.04	3.0
	Control Spray	15,279	584 5517	244,464	\$16 419	9.56	7.0

Table RM-2.1 (cont.)

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/AUM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre		
Spring Creek	Plow & Seed	2,989	925	179,340	\$60	42.10	3.0
Wm. Stock	Plow & Seed	2,035	631	122,100	\$60	43.3	3.0
Little Owyhee	Plow & Seed	12,097	3,634	725,820	\$60	30.39	3.0
	Sagebrush Control Spray	44,881	2,157 <del>5797</del>	718,096	\$16	10.55	7.0
Eden Valley	Plow & Seed	3,304	961	198,240	\$60	23.60	3.0
Osgood	Plow & Seed	5,020	904	301,200	\$60	6.53	3.0
	Plow & Seed	3,909	1,166 <del>2570</del>	234,540	\$60	28.53	3.0
Scott Spring	Plow & Seed	7,094	2,193	425,640	\$60	41.24	3.0
Colconda Butte	Plow & Seed	2,254	429	135,240	\$60	7.0	3.0
Sand Pass	Plow & Seed	2,594	726	155,640	\$60	18.66	3.0
Bloody Run	Plow & Seed	2,459	704	147,540	\$60	21.2	3.0
	Seed	1,051	350 <del>1554</del>	31,530	\$30	*	3.0
Asa Moore	Plow & Seed	1,417	410	85,020	\$60	22.86	3.0
McDermitt Creek	Plow & Seed	338	105	20,280	\$60	42.15	3.0
Zimmerman	Plow & Seed	795	245	47,700	\$60	40.19	3.0
Jakes Creek	Plow & Seed	2,039	648	122,340	\$60	63.72	3.0
Tall Corral	Plow & Seed	2,774	887	166,440	\$60	73.0	3.0

Table R-2.1 (cont.)

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/AUM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre Per AUM		
Paradise Totals	Seeding	7,172	2,094	\$ 215,160	\$103 (Ave.)		
	Plow & Seed (Native)	110,077	31,817	\$6,604,620	\$208 (Ave.)		
	Plow & Seed (Seeding)	5,761	1,455	\$ 345,660	\$238 (Ave.)		
	Sagebrush Control Spray (Native)	88,217	4,473	\$1,411,472	\$316 (Ave.)		
	Sagebrush Control Spray (Seeding)	6,861	1,183	\$ 109,776	\$ 93 (Ave.)		
							41022

\* The current production is greatly influenced by high amounts of cheatgrass in the spring for cattle, in the non-competing status. This is due to the high rating given to cheatgrass in the spring, but slight rating in other seasons, thus the current production is not usable.

Table RM-2./  
Denio MFP Area

Recommended Vegetative Treatment

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/AUM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre		
Pueblo Mtn.	Sagebrush Control	4,200	1,246	\$252,000	\$60	27.74	3.0
	Plow & Seed						
Wilder - Bilk	Sagebrush Control	2,400	232	38,400	\$16	21.6	7.0
	Plow & Seed	29,700	8,749 8,981	1,782,000	\$60	25.8	3.0
Kings River	Sagebrush Control	4,500	439	72,000	16	22.1	7.0
	Plow & Seed	16,600	4,953 5,392	996,000	60	28.6	3.0
Horse Creek	Sagebrush Control						
	Plow & Seed	12,000	3,576	720,000	60	28.3	3.0
Alder Creek	Sagebrush Control	8,800	773	140,800	16	18.2	7.0
	Plow & Seed	20,000	5,850 6,623	1,200,000	60	24.5	3.0
Dyke Hot	Sagebrush Control	3,400	323	54,400	16	20.9	7.0
	Plow & Seed	200	59 382	12,000	60	24.8	3.0
Coyote Hills	Sagebrush Control						
	Plow & Seed	7,500 10,138	2,147	450,000	60	21.27	3.0

Table RM-2.1 (cont.)

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs	Estimated Cost Total	Estimated Cost Per Acre	Per AUM	(Acres/AUM) Current Production	Estimated Production
Pine Forest	Sagebrush Control	5,800	562	\$ 92,800	\$16	\$165	21.7	7.0
	Plow & Seed	9,800	2,937	588,000	60	200	29.7	3.0
			<u>3,499</u>					
Deer Creek	Sagebrush Control	1,300	419	78,000	60	186	92.0	3.0
Happy Creek	Sagebrush Control	7,200	2,052	432,000	60	211	20.7	3.0
Pasture Meadows	Sagebrush Control	15,500	4,642	930,000	60	200	29.5	3.0
	Plow & Seed							
Jackson Mtns.	Sagebrush Control	11,000	3,755	780,000	60	208	22.5	3.0
	Plow & Seed							
Desert Mtn.	Sagebrush Control	2,900	891	174,000	60	195	38.0	3.0
	Plow & Seed							
Sand Dunes	Sagebrush Control	15,800	4,138	948,000	60	229	14.0	3.0
	Plow & Seed							
Humboldt Valley	Sagebrush Control	2,400	674	144,000	60	214	19.0	3.0
	Plow & Seed							
Holloway Mtn.	Sagebrush Control	100	30	6,000	60	200	28.6	3.0
	Plow & Seed							

71800

Table RM-2.1 (cont.)

Allotment	Treatment Method	Acres to be treated	Anticipated Increase in ADMs	Estimated Cost		(Acres/ADM) Current Production	Estimated Production
				Total	Per Acre Per ADM		
Denio Totals	Sagebrush Control	24,900	2,329	\$ 398,400	\$171 (Ave.)		
	Plow & Seed	158,200	46,118	\$9,492,000	\$206 (Ave.)		
		183,100	48,447	\$9,890,400	\$204 (Ave.)		

10/1/83

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

RM 2.1

Multiple Use Analysis

Complement

Watershed 3.7 Improve desirable watershed cover primarily in the big sagebrush type through the use of prescribed burning to eliminate big sagebrush overstory and enhance the understory vegetation.

Conflict

Cultural Resources 1.3 Through special protection from fire and cutting preserve all Basque aspen carvings.

Cultural Resources 1.7 Designate all S1 and S2 sites as ACEC's.

Cultural Resources 1.8 Use detailed sketch maps, notes, and photo documentation to thoroughly record the present condition of selected sites (sites listed on MFP I). Recheck the sites on an annual basis and document condition.

Forestry 1.4 Establish mountain mahogany, limber pine, whitebark pine, aspen and cottonwood as ACECs.

Watershed 3.3 Eliminate all surface disturbing activities from areas having a deteriorating erosion trend, or in critical or severe erosion condition, having a high erosion susceptibility or high vegetal soil factor.

Watershed 4.1 Prevent any surface disturbing actions which would result in the destruction of existing populations for any Federally or State listed endangered, threatened or sensitive plant. Establish areas of such plant occurrence as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.1 Designate all crucial wildlife use areas as ACECs.

Wildlife 1.21 Maintain and improve habitat for sensitive, protected, threatened and endangered animal species.

Wildlife 1.26 Preclude the following crucial and important wildlife use areas from vegetative manipulation projects.

MEP 11  
Multiple Use Recommendation

Increase existing allocatable livestock forage, except on the Velma Johnston Herd Management Area, by artificial methods by:

- a. Seeding approximately 269,113 acres.
- b. Controlling sagebrush on approximately 75,097 acres.
- c. Development of water sources and acquiring legal and adequate control of water.

Rationale

The sagebrush control and seeded areas will be rested for two full growing seasons after treatment, or until seedlings are firmly established. Seeding applications will be done in the fall, late September or early October.

After substantiated by studies, allocate increases of forage between livestock and wildlife to bring the forage allocation up towards preference and forage demand for reasonable numbers respectively.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Increase existing forage for wild horses and wildlife in the Velma Johnston Herd Management Areas by artificial methods by:

- a. Seeding all wildfires and prescribed burns as required.
- b. Controlling sagebrush, by spraying or prescribed burns, to increase forage, its vigor and improving antelope habitat.

Rationale

Sagebrush control and seedings will be temporarily fenced for two consecutive growing seasons or until plants are firmly established. Seedings will be done in the fall, late September or early October.

Certain areas on the Owyhee Spring Range require sagebrush control to reduce the height of big sagebrush below 24 inches to improve antelope mobility and improve their habitat.

Support

Soil Inventory  
Prescribed Burning Plans  
Fire Management  
Operations  
All Specialists  
Team EAR or update to Paradise-Denio EIS for projects.

Paradise-Denio MFP III  
Range Management 2.1

As Currently Written:

Increase existing forage by artificial methods wherever appropriate:

1. The potential for land treatment has been identified on approximately 269,000 acres. Land treatment is defined as vegetation manipulation (i.e., plowing, burning, spraying, etc., and/or seeding).
2. Development of water sources.

Consider the areas recommended in MFP I. The exact areas to be treated will be determined in activity plans preferably coordinated through the CRMP process.

Treated areas will be rested for two full calendar years after treatment or until seedlings are firmly established.

Seeding application will be done in the fall, late September, or early October.

All vegetation manipulations in sage grouse habitat will be done in accordance with the guidance supplied by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. An evaluation of the suitability of the soils for vegetation manipulation will be made prior to the project being approved.

Change To:

The decision will remain as originally written.

Rationale:

Many vegetative types in the resource area are in poor ecological condition and improvement on these types cannot be accomplished by natural means. It is the mandate of the Bureau under FLPMA, PRIA, and the Taylor Grazing Act to arrest deteriorating range conditions by the installation of range improvements. The FLPMA specifically directs the range betterment funds be expended for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of rangelands which includes, but is not limited to, seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat.

The above decision allows for seeding, spraying, on areas where natural means of improving vegetative condition is not feasible. This will be accomplished by programming these projects through the Bureau's budgeting process whenever it is appropriate to do so.

Range betterment funds are distributed to District Offices in proportion to grazing fees collected by each District. State Directors have latitude to redistribute portions of the range betterment funds in consideration of prior commitments, resource conditions, and investment economy. No limits are set on the percentage of funds that may be redistributed each year, but the amounts received by an office during a 5-year period must equal that District's entitlement for the five years. It is reasonable to assume that the funding will be available to do a certain number of land treatment projects each year.

The resource area has set up a monitoring plan based on the priorities established through the selective management criteria. The Bureau is actively seeking funding for range improvements and assistance with the monitoring program from private sources. The Bureau's range policy is to improve range condition and monitor. This is inconsistent with the protestants request.

Persons-Organizations That Have Protested This Decision:

Toiyabe Chapter, Sierra Club, Reno, Nevada.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Increase existing forage by artificial methods wherever appropriate:

1. The potential for land treatment have been identified on approximately 269,000 acres. Land treatment is defined as vegetation manipulation (i.e., plowing, burning, spraying, etc., and/or seeding).
2. Developing water sources

Consider the areas recommended in MFP I. The exact areas to be treated will be determined in activity plans preferably coordinated through the CRMP process.

The treated areas will be rested for two full calendar years after treatment, or until seedlings are firmly established.

Seeding application will be done in the fall, late September, or early October.

All vegetation manipulations in sage grouse habitat will be done in accordance with the guidance supplied by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. An evaluation of the suitability of the soils for vegetation manipulation will be made prior to the project being approved.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1  
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)

Paradise-Denio

Activity

Range Management

Objective Number

RM-3

Objective

Improve range administrative efficiency by improved allotment supervision methods.

Rationale

The Bureau is committed by policy (Instruction Memorandum 75-407), and directed by law (The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended and supplemented), to manage the public lands in the most efficient manner consistent with the national interest.

Administrative procedures would be greatly improved, and the cost of implementing programs reduced by streamlining and improving allotment supervision methods.

Allotment supervision would be improved by eartagging, improving range studies, and elimination of staggered licensees.

Through enactment of new laws and implementation of new policies it is becoming increasingly more difficult to spend the necessary time in "on the ground" supervision activities. The District spends considerable time in writing about management, but not in the actual execution. It is assumed this "paper work" will continue.

There are certain weaknesses in the administrative procedures that cause common infractions in grazing use. There are a number of administrative procedures available that would strengthen administrative procedures. These items are listed below. Although most of the items are policy, they are listed in order to identify what steps are needed to improve allotment supervision methods.

There is no conflict between URA and MFP data.

Multiple Use Recommendation

As a condition for granting grazing use on the public land, implement an ear tagging program for those allotments identified on attached sheet (Table RM 3.1).

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

The authorized officer (43 CFR 4120.4(d) may "require eartagging of livestock in order to control unauthorized grazing use or in order to otherwise promote the orderly administration of the public lands." The requirement is to eartag livestock should not be arbitrary or capricious. The recommendation is neither as regards those identified allotments.

Trespass is a major problem within the MFP area. Unauthorized livestock use has contributed significantly to the deterioration of the range condition and trend. Eartagging is a proven deterrent to trespass violations.

Implementation of the recommendation would help to improve the present range condition and trend.

These are large or troublesome allotments to administer. Implementation of an eartagging program would help to control unauthorized livestock use. Control of unauthorized livestock use would result in improved range condition and trend.

Alternatives considered were counting methods, dye, and other marking methods. These methods were disregarded as being too costly or impractical.

The recommendation would be received favorably from nearly all segments of society. The livestock operators who would be required to eartag would not be receptive to the recommendation. The main points of contention are cost of eartagging, the inconvenience, injury to animals caused by application, and less "freedom" of the use of public land.

Support

A Nevada State policy requiring that all unused tags (excess tags, tags on cattle that are marketed, etc.) be returned to the issuing office.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

To improve administrative efficiency and allotment supervision consider implementing an ear tagging program on the allotments listed in Table RM 3.1.

Table RM-3.1

Paradise-Denio MFP

Recommended Allotments For Eartagging Program

Bullhead	Willow Creek
Little Owyhee	Gallagher Flat
Osgood	Washburn
Golconda Butte	Kings River
Eden Valley	Deer Creek
Scott Springs	Ft. McDermitt
Daveytown	Paradise Hill
Crowley Creek	Buttermilk
Jordan Meadows	Abel Creek
U.C.	Pole Creek
Flat Creek	

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Paradise-Denio
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	-- Step 3

Recommendation RM-3.1

MFP I

As a condition for granting grazing use on the public land, implement an ear tagging program for those allotments identified on attached sheet (Table RM-3.1).

Rationale

The recommendation is technically feasible.

The authorized officer (43 CFR 4120.4(d) may "require eartagging of livestock in order to control unauthorized grazing use or in order to otherwise promote the orderly administration of the public lands." The requirement to eartag livestock should not be arbitrary or capricious. The recommendation is neither as regards those identified allotments.

Trespass is a major problem within the MFP area. Unauthorized livestock use has contributed significantly to the deterioration of the range condition and trend. Eartagging is a proven deterrent to trespass violations.

Implementation of the recommendation would help to improve the present range condition and trend.

These are large or troublesome allotments to administer. Implementation of an eartagging program would help to control unauthorized livestock use. Control of unauthorized livestock use would result in improved range condition and trend.

Alternatives considered were counting methods, dye, and other marking methods. These methods were disregarded as being too costly or impractical.

The recommendation would be received favorably from nearly all segments of society. The livestock operators who would be required to eartag would not be receptive to the recommendation. The main points of contention are cost of eartagging, the inconvenience, injury to animals caused by application, and less "freedom" of the use of public land.

Support Needs

A Nevada State policy requiring that all unused tags (excess tags, tags on cattle that are marketed, etc.) be returned to the issuing office.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)  
Paradise-Denio

Activity  
Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1

Step 3

Recommendation RM-3.2

Improve and strengthen range studies program.

MFP 1

Rationale

Range condition and trend studies data are inadequate. Sound management decisions can not be made based upon existing data.

There are no policy or legal constraints.

The Paradise and Denio URAs (refer to .44A.2.) identified the inadequacies of range condition and trend data. These studies are needed to properly analyze, evaluate, and adjust stocking rates.

If reliable data is available, allotment supervision becomes easier.

The licensee should be encouraged to become familiar with the methods, and to participate in the gathering and analysis of the data.

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Improve and strengthen range studies program.

Rationale

Range Studies are necessary to evaluate grazing management plans to see if they are obtaining their goals and to make forage adjustments. The Bureau should involve the range operator when studies are conducted so that he may know how the studies are conducted and their results.

Support

Denver Service Center  
Condition and Trend  
Utilization  
Phenological  
Soils Inventory (Site write-up areas)

Time Frame and Funding Requirements (Manpower Needed)

(Important)

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

A MFP decision is not needed to do this. The Bureau has authority to do this.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN  
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Paradise-Denio	
Activity	
Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation RM-3.3

Eliminate staggered or "pyramid" licenses.

MFP 1 Rationale

Staggered licenses are impossible to administer effectively. In most cases, the authorization results in trespass. For the purpose of this recommendation, a staggered license is one that has more than four entries per allotment on the grazing authorization form 43 CFR-4120.2(c) gives the authorized officer the authority to eliminate staggered licenses. Refer to the attached for a good example of a staggered license.

Elimination of staggered licenses would improve allotment supervision, and would enhance range condition and trend.

No other alternatives were considered.

It is assumed the recommendation would not be received favorably by the licensees. They would probably view the action as further encroachment of Bureau control over grazing on the public land.

Support Needs

None.

# EXAMPLE OF STAGGERED LICENSE

NUMBER AND CLASS	PERIOD		% FEDERAL RANGE	TYPE USE	AUM	COST PER AUM	GRAZING FEE
	FROM	TO					
200 C	03/01/79	03/15/79	100	A	100	1.89	189.00
563 C	03/16/79	03/31/79	100	A	300	1.89	567.00
740 C	04/01/79	04/30/79	100	A	740	1.89	1398.60
260 C	04/01/79	04/30/79	100	E	260		N/A
2200 C	05/01/79	08/15/79	100	A	7700	1.89	14553.00
1000 C	08/16/79	09/30/79	100	A	1500	1.89	2835.00
500 C	10/01/79	12/31/79	100	A	1500	1.89	2835.00
200 C	01/01/80	02/28/80	100	A	400	1.89	756.00
3 C	10/01/79	10/31/79	100	N	3		N/C
2 C	03/01/79	02/28/80	100	A	23	1.89	43.47
480 C	03/01/79	04/30/79	100	A	960	1.89	1814.40
520 C	03/01/79	04/30/79	100	E	1040		N/C
96 C	08/16/79	09/30/79	100	A	144	1.89	272.16
104 C	08/16/79	09/30/79	100	E	156		N/C
144 C	10/01/79	10/15/79	100	A	72	1.89	136.08
156 C	10/01/79	10/15/79		E	78		N/C
480 C	10/16/79	02/28/80	100	A	2160	1.89	4082.40
520 C	10/16/79	02/28/80		E	2340		N/C
195 C	10/01/79	02/28/80	100	N	977		N/C
107 C	03/01/79	04/30/79		E	214		N/C
102 C	11/01/79	02/29/80		E	408		N/C

AMOUNT DUE

\$29.482.11

MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation

Eliminate staggered or "pyramid" licenses.

Rationale

Staggered licenses are impossible to administer effectively. In most cases, the authorization results in trespass. For the purpose of this recommendation, a staggered license is one that has more than four entries per allotment on the grazing authorization form 43 CFR-4120.2(c) gives the authorized officer the authority to eliminate staggered licenses. Refer to the attached for a good example of a staggered license.

Elimination of staggered licenses would improve allotment supervision, and would enhance range condition and trend.

No other alternatives were considered.

It is assumed the recommendation would not be received favorably by the licensees. They would probably view the action as further encroachment of Bureau control over grazing on the public land.

Support

None

MFP III DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

A MFP decision is not needed to do this. This can be negotiated with the operator at any time.

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## Appendix 1 To Paradise-Denio MFP-1

The following methods were used in the preparation of Table R.M.-2.

Candidate areas recommended for vegetative treatment were taken from MFP Overlay RM-2 showing areas previously identified as treatment opportunities. 1978 range survey writeups (Form NSO 4400-1) provided species composition data for range types within these candidate areas. Areas with less than 20% desirable native grasses and over 20% sagebrush in the stand were recommended for plowing and seeding. If the desirable grasses amounted to more than 20%, the areas were designated for sagebrush control only. In addition, areas with slope over 25% were eliminated.

Anticipated increase in AUMs was determined by taking the highest non-competitive forage production from the Forage Range Survey Type Computation printout. This current production (in AUMs) was subtracted from the estimated production after treatment (three ac./AUM for seedings and seven ac./AUM for sagebrush control alone) to obtain the anticipated increase.

Treatment cost data of \$60/ac. for plowing and seeding, \$16/ac. for sage control, and \$30/ac. for seeding alone were obtained from the U.S. Forest Service, Winnemucca, Nevada (personal communication with Mr. Bob Tonioli).